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at one-third mark

AS WE WRITE this afternoon, we have almost reached the one-third mark in The Worker's \$100,000 fund appeal. During the past week alone—following a serious lull—we received over \$6,000, making it the largest single week's contributions since the campaign got under way.

But we do not rest easy. For this has made it possible to relieve only slightly the intense pressures of long-past due obligations.

The \$6,000 received last week included \$3,500 collected by the Queens Communist Party from members and friends; \$1,200 sent in by the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee; \$600

gathered by Brooklyn Communists; smaller amounts by supporters in Milwaukee, Philadelphia and some neighborhoods in New York.

There remains two-thirds to go. We need more than half of this remainder during these summer weeks. Except for Illinois, Wisconsin and Connecticut, readers of no state have yet reached half their goal targets.

We ask the help of all readers and friends of The Worker NOW to help us put the campaign over!

Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y. Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

Reuther Bids Labor Back Program to Balk Price Extortion

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER the current round of hearings before the Senate Anti-Monopoly Committee have been completed, "What then?" asks Walter Reuther in a letter to all locals of the United Automobile Workers.

"Is this exposure of unwarranted and extortionate price and profit gouges of the American public to stop there—with complete freedom of industry to hike prices after these hearings end?" Reuther went on. "This must not be allowed to happen."

Answering the question he put, Reuther submitted a five-point program for which he asks the union's affiliates to wage a vigorous support for enactment by Congress. The program proposes the following procedure:

- "Any corporation which accounts for more than a specified percentage—perhaps 20 or 25 percent—of the total sales of its industry would be required to give advance notice of intent to raise prices to a governmental commission created for this purpose.

- "The agency would thereupon conduct public hearings at which the corporation would be required to present detailed justification, based upon its records, of the need for the proposed price increase.

- "The corporation's testimony would be subject to cross-examination. Its pertinent records would be

open for inspection both by the commission's staff and by representatives of organizations or groups opposing the proposed price increase, including other corporations which buy goods produced by the firm proposing to raise its price.

- "After the hearing, the agency would promptly publish the contentions of the parties and the facts as it had determined them.

- "The hearings having been concluded, and the notice period having expired, the corporation involved would then be entirely free to raise the price if it chose to do so. But the public would have the means to determine for itself whether or not the price increase was justified."

ADMITTEDLY, the proposals of the UAW have no teeth in them. Reuther stresses the power of public exposure and the plan is designed to "minimize the abuse of freedom through the secret and irresponsible exercise of economic power" by a "monopolistic corporation." The weapon is not government controls, but aroused public

(Continued on Page 9)

Will Greet Flynn, Thompson, Perry at Carnegie Hall, Wed.

Elizabeth Curley Flynn will speak her piece for the first time in years, as will Robert Thompson and Pettis Perry, when they speak at a welcome back meeting in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday, July 24, at 8 p.m. The three veteran Communist leaders were recently released from prison after serving Smith Act sentences.

Other released prisoners, Alexander Bittelman, V. J. Jerome, Arnold Johnson and Louis Weinstock, will be on the platform.

John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, and Eugene Dennis, secretary of national affairs of the Communist Party, will greet the released prisoners. All speeches will be brief.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Joint Self-Defense Committee.

Racists Uproot 400 Voters as Senate Debates

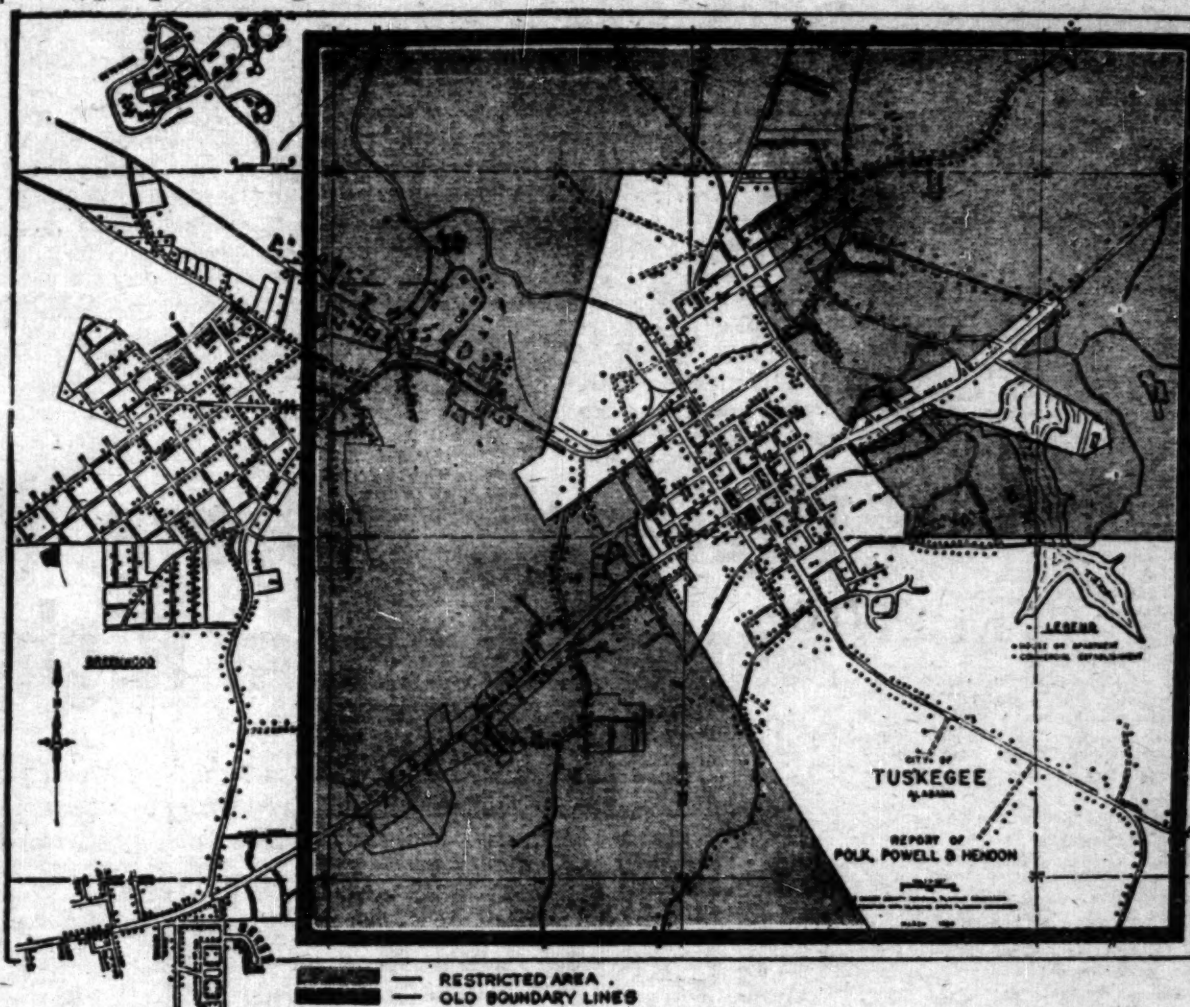
By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS A COLOSSAL irony that while the United States Senate is decorously debating the civil rights bill, Alabama legislators last week filched the vote from Negroes by passing a law so flagrantly unconstitutional that it brings to mind the Dred Scott

U.S. CONSTITUTION, Article XV. Equal rights for White and Colored Citizens.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



THIS SHOWS how the boundaries of Tuskegee have been redrawn by Alabama's racists to eliminate all but 20 Negro voters—in defiance of the U. S. Constitution. The heavy black border represents the boundary before the state legislature acted. The white

area in the center of the box is the new Tuskegee, with 600 white voters and 20 Negro voters. The gray area, which includes famed Tuskegee Institute, has been banned from the city limits, and its Negro inhabitants from the right to vote.

decision. It happened last week in Alabama. Tuskegee, in that state, is a small Southern town with a big name, known to millions, as the home of a famous Negro educational institution founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881. The small town is big news now for two reasons:

First the head of Alabama's White Citizens Councils successfully promoted astounding legislation which simply gerrymandered Tuskegee's growing Negro vote out of existence and second, the Negro population is conducting a trail-blazing boycott of the city's merchants that has set many of the klux-minded whites on their heels.

TUSKEGEE — before the boundaries were re-written consisted of 1,315 whites and 5,397 Negroes. The latter are displaying the same bold but disciplined initiative that made nearby Montgomery's bus boycott world famous. They have formed car pools that carry the individual citizens to the stores in neighboring Greenwood, or to the state capital, Montgomery, some fifty miles away. The 27,000 colored citizens of surrounding Macon County have joined the boycott of the Tuskegee merchants.

The white merchants feel the sting. They are known to have

collaborated — by commission or omission — with State Senator Sam Englehardt, executive secretary of the Alabama White Citizens' Councils, who spawned the idea.

As a glance at the map on this page shows, Englehardt carved an overwhelmingly white area out of the city and arbitrarily called that section the City of Tuskegee. The parts where Negroes were in the overwhelming majority (shown shaded above) are now outside city limits. This includes Tuskegee Institution itself. Thus the state legislators reduced the size of the city proper to eliminate all but twenty Negro voters as against 600 white voters.

Englehardt is evidently a latter-day Simon Legree, a big landowner who employs 76 Negroes on his large plantation. He proudly claims the fatherhood of the bill which excludes some 400 of the town's 420 Negro vote. A mighty power in his bailiwick, Macon County, he had the tacit support of the city

council; his fantastic bill passed Alabama's legislature with nary a "Nay"; and this week it became law automatically when Governor "Big Jim" Folsom let it ride, without a veto.

THE TOWN'S Negroes decided upon the boycott more than two weeks ago at a meeting in the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church.

A recent editorial in the Am- (Continued on Page 2)

inside THE WORKER

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World's Scientists Spurn Ike's 'Clean' Bomb Ruse

THE ADMINISTRATION'S 'clean' bomb campaign ran into two block-busters last week. One was its own civilian defense test which 'killed' an estimated 53 million persons in the U.S. on Friday, July 12. On the previous day, in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, scientists from East and West, from capitalist and socialist countries, warned that in a nuclear war "hundreds of millions" of people in the warning countries "would be killed outright by the blast of heat and by the ionizing radiation" at the instant of explosion whether 'clean' or 'dirty' bombs were used.

If 'dirty' bombs were used, they said, hundreds of millions more would die "from the delayed effects of radiation from local fallout, some in the exposed generation from direct radiation and some in succeeding generations as a result of genetic effects."

Six Americans were among the 20 who signed the statement.

In New York City, a preliminary estimate of 2,339,012 "dead" and 2,261,238 "severely injured," as a result of the mock H-blast, rose the following day to 4,429,729

They Were There

Following is the list of 22 scientists who attended the Pugwash conference:

Those participating in the conference were:

AUSTRALIA: Prof. M. L. Oliphant, physicist, director, post-graduate, research school of physical sciences, National University;

AUSTRIA: Dr. H. Thirring, professor of physics, University of Vienna;

CANADA: Dr. Brock Chisholm, Victoria, B. C., physician, former United Nations World Health Organization; Prof. John Stuart Foster, professor of physics at McGill University, Montreal;

CHINA: Prof. Chou Pei-yuan, vice-director of Peking University;

ENGLAND: Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, physicist, University College, London; Prof. C. F. Powell, H. E. Wille, Physical Laboratory, Bristol, England, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. J. Rothblat, professor of physics, University of London, executive vice president, Atomic Scientists Association;

FRANCE: Prof. A. M. B. Lacassagne, L'Institut du Radium, Paris;

JAPAN: Prof. S. Tomonaga, department of physics, Tokyo University; Prof. Hidetaki Yukawa, director, Research Institute for Fundamental Physics, Tokyo University, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. H. Ogawa of Tokyo University;

POLAND: Prof. Marian Danysz, of the University of Warsaw;

SOVIET UNION: A. M. Kuzin, Soviet Academy of Sciences, D. F. Skobeltsyn, National Academy of the Soviet Union, director of T. N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Moscow; A. V. Topchiev, head of the Institute of Silicates of Soviet Academy of Sciences;

UNITED STATES: Prof. Paul Doty, Department of Chemistry, Harvard University; Prof. H. J. Muller, professor of zoology at Indiana University, Nobel Laureate in medical physiology; Prof. Eugene Rabinowitch, research professor, University of Illinois; Prof. Walter Seavey, department of physics, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Leo Szilard, physicist, University of Chicago; Prof. Victor Weisskopf, Prof. David F. Cavers, associate dean at Harvard law school.

"dead" and 1,932,369 "injured." This would have been the result of a blast over Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, of a 20-megaton bomb.

ON JULY 11, also, while the scientists in Pugwash were completing their report, James Hagerty, White House publicity agent, found it "amazing" that Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party leader, in a speech in Czechoslovakia, had described President Eisenhower's 'clean' bomb talk as "stupid."

Khrushchev had told workers in a Prague factory on July 10: "Look at what a stupid thing he (President Eisenhower) says when he says there is a clean hydrogen bomb. How can you have a clean bomb to do dirty things? It means destruction of women and children. What a contradiction to call a dirty thing clean."

Hagerty replied in an official statement that "The avoidance of mass human destruction in an atomic war is and has been a prime objective of President Eisenhower and his Administration no less than the aim of eliminating the possibility of war itself. Such efforts — to which the United States is dedicated — are and will be

continuing."

Hagerty has not, nor has any other government spokesman, replied yet to the statement of the world's scientists at Pugwash who also had rejected the 'clean' bomb propaganda.

THE ADMINISTRATION ran afoul of still a third obstacle when the Atomic Energy Commission, which is the chief source of the White House's propaganda ideas for putting over the H-bomb, issued a handbook which does not even mention the "clean" bomb theory.

The AEC handbook, which was prepared by the Department of Defense, was issued to the public on noon July 12, during the very hours when the civil defense tests were proving that tens of millions of Americans would be killed in even a 'clean' H-bomb war.

Nowhere in its 579 pages does the book, entitled The Effects of Nuclear Weapons, refer to the 'clean' bomb. This apparently confirms the charge that the 'clean' bomb deal was fabricated by some Madison Ave. boys in the White House with the assistance of Admiral Lewis Strauss, AEC chairman, and a few of his captive scientists. (An H-bomb that would burrow 50 feet into the ground, the AEC handbook declared, would throw up 200-million tons of rock and earth—enough to cover one square mile to a depth of six

or seven feet.)

THE AEC LAST WEEK "leaked" to the public the hint that it was considering an expansion of its studies on the effects of fallout radiation. This is a barely concealed attempt by AEC to refurbish its moral reputation which was seriously tarnished during the congressional fallout hearings.

Meanwhile on Capitol Hill, Sen. Mike Mansfield, Montana Democrat and majority whip; and Rep. Chet Holifield, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy radiation subcommittee, renewed their pleas for a change in government policy. Mansfield in a major policy speech on Saturday, July 13, pointed to the "need still to explore the whole scope of relations with the Soviet Union, with a view to lessening the threat and dangers of nuclear war." He pointed out that "a temporary standstill agreement on nuclear testing . . . might reduce a health hazard to the human race."

Holifield, in turn, condemned those in high office who are blocking the road to an agreement on bomb testing. He pointed out that "there has been some effort . . . to pin a Communist label on sincere and responsible persons who are deeply troubled" by the H-bomb problem. "Those who attempt to smear or to bear false witness in a problem of this gravity are truly enemies of peace and freedom," he told the House.

Dixiecrats Prepare 'Killer' Amendments in Rights Debate

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, D.C.—There was standing room only in the press and visitors' galleries of the U.S. Senate as the secretary droned the name of each senator and got the "yea" or "nay" answer. The "yeas" were for making the Administration's civil rights bill

And they won 71-18. Reporters had searched the records to find a precedent, a time when southern senators had stopped talking long enough in opposing a civil rights measure to permit a vote. This was the first time they had done so in more than 80 years.

It was a strange coalition that had brought this bit of history onto the scene. William F. Knowland, the California Republican serving his last term in the Senate, was its unnamed leader, and among the Democrats Paul Douglas, of Illinois, formed the other end of what Sen. Richard Russell, the leader of the die-hard southern Democrats, called "the Knowland-Douglas Axis."

EVERY DAY Sen. Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, the Majority Leader, praised the senators for the high level of the debate, dropping hints here and there that the bill could not pass the Senate "in its present form." And Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, the Wyoming Democrat, who has a wide reputation as a liberal, would just as often interject his contention that the provision of the bill permitting juryless contempt of court trials for civil rights violators is dangerous to American liberties.

O'Mahoney thus became a Triforce for the multiple Svengali of Sens. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) and the 16 others who have solemnly vowed never to let a bill pass the Senate which might in any way advance southern Negroes toward full first-class citizenship.

Then there was Sen. Wayne

Morse, the Oregon Democrat, who while he protested vigorously his affinity for civil rights, defended the "traditions" of the Senate by moving to send the civil rights bill back to the Judiciary Committee for seven days. The Morse motion lost by 51-35.

Morse led a strange chorus of the entire southern bloc Dixiecrat and liberal, plus a few Republican strays such as Karl Mundt of South Dakota, John J. Williams of Delaware, and George W. Malone of Nevada.

RUSSELL, the foxy Dixiecrat strategist, conceded defeat just before the vote to take up the bill; but the restrained manner in which he conceded and the oratorical bouquets he threw to supposed opponents ought to give pause to the electorate. Russell admitted that there was never any doubt as to where the votes were on the issue, but he praised Sens. Morse, O'Mahoney, Clinton B. Anderson (D-NM), Mundt, Albert Gore (D-Tenn) and George D. Aiken (R-Vt) for their "fairness."

All of these senators had offered amendments in advance of the vote to take up the bill, as assurances that the bill, if enacted, would not appreciably change "the southern way of life." The amendments would (1) lift Part III out of the bill entirely; (2) make mandatory jury trials in contempt of court cases growing out of the civil rights measure; and (3) inject proposals to limit the investigative powers of the civil rights commission which the bill would provide.

The bill at present:

(1) Establishes a bipartisan civil

rights commission; (2) creates a civil rights division in the Justice Department headed by an assistant attorney general; (3) empowers the attorney general to sue in federal court for injunctions against general civil rights violations, including orders by courts; and (4) grants power to the Attorney General to obtain court injunctions against any interference with the right to vote, official or otherwise.

If the three types of amendments are tacked onto the bill and it is passed, the southerners will have won a major victory. For enforcement of civil rights, as guaranteed under the Constitution, still will be lodged with the states.

There are laws now making the offenses outlined in the bill crimes, but the federal government is hampered in using these laws because it is hard to get convictions in the South in criminal cases involving the rights of Negroes. The bill, by providing civil remedies, with more moderate penalties, seeks to get around that difficulty by adding the element of persuasion.

In fact, as Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) has said, the bill is so moderate as to give to any offender of its provisions the key to unlock his jail cell. For all he has to do is refrain from committing the crime again. That, say the followers of Russell is "judicial tyranny." And they are prepared to filibuster against it.

LESTER RODNEY on a vacation camping trip will tell you more about it in next week's Worker.

RACISTS

(Continued from Page 1)
sterdam News, headed "Come On, Tuskegee" assessed the action as no ordinary boycott. "It is more of a test as to whether the boycott can be effectively used in a widespread manner by Negroes as a weapon for gaining civil rights."

Within a week, the Macon Theater, and the Tuskegee Fish Market closed down for lack of trade. A few days later Coope's Grocery and David Lee's Store followed. Traffic in the business area, about two blocks square, dwindled rapidly and Negro newspapermen learned that the merchants were borrowing cars from a used car lot, to park them before their stores to provide some semblance of life.

Spokesmen for the white merchants said they could not operate for more than two weeks. Colored store keepers are reported doing a record business.

LEADER of the boycott is the Tuskegee Civic Association which was formed 22 years ago to advance the Negro right to vote. President of the association is C.C. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee who said, in announcing the boycott: "We Negroes landed at Jamestown. We have been indispensable in building this country. We feel bad when we see how the Hungarian refugees who have come here are winned, dined, cheered and honored with our tax money and we Negro citizens have been disfranchised and bombed."

He spoke of the Negro citizens whose votes were stolen by the gerrymandering bill. "They fought for years and years to obtain their registration so they could vote."

Another long-standing and bitter grievance of Tuskegee's Negroes is the refusal of the Macon County Board of Registrars to register Negro voters. The board's leading member is E. P. Livingston, brother of Chief Justice J. Ed. Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court. E. P. Livingston happens to be a foremost leader of the White Citizens Councils here. The excuse given for failing to register Negroes to vote was simple: "We didn't have the proper furniture." The board finally got to register "a handful of Negroes" in its four-day session two weeks ago.

Many Negro residents are employed by the Veterans Administration hospital in Tuskegee, manned by Negro personnel. Negro newspapers report that their wages and salaries are higher than elsewhere in the state, and that many are professional and white collar workers.

THE BOYCOTT is a hazardous undertaking in more than one way: no few of those engaged in it have bought modern homes in a new development; others were promptly fired by the town's stores, like Piggly Wiggly, and the Macon Theater, (which closed shortly afterward.) The stakes are high. But Englehardt racists are desperate and violent men, who are at home with cruelty.

The Negroes, gerrymandered out of the city limits, are discovering that the insurance companies are raising their rates. Those who bought homes in the newly opened neighborhoods such as Bibb Street, suddenly find their mortgages may be called in; ordinary municipal activities have been greatly reduced; the services of the fire department, garbage collection, water supply.

They are aware of the depth of Englehardt's vindictiveness, and Tuskegee Institute receives \$400,000 annually from the state. That may be cut off.

The VA hospital, directed by Dr. T. T. Tilton—with 2,000 patients and 1,500 employees—mostly Negroes is already under Englehardt's fire. He has trumpeted charges of "excessive drinking and gambling" in the hospital and threatens an "inquiry."

NEVERTHELESS—at this writing—the boycott continues under these very difficult circumstances. The FBI—notified by the Tuskegee Civic Association—has "promised" to "look carefully into the matter." Ferdinand W. Ford, of the Department of Justice said "redefining city limits to exclude Negro votes was a new wrinkle in matters facing the Justice Department. We've never seen anything like this before." But many observers painfully aware of the infinite forbearance the D. of J. has shown racists in the past, are skeptical.

As in the Montgomery boycott, the Negro crusaders realize they must rely primarily upon themselves, and try to get the aid of decent-minded whites. Negroes elsewhere are coming to the aid of their brothers: financial support to boycotters who may be pressured by mortgageholders was pledged last week by President A. G. Gaston, of the Booker T. Washington Insurance Co., of Birmingham. He offered the resources of his company and said other "colored-operated companies could also be depended upon."

His message to the embattled Tuskegeans also said, "We are all behind you in this struggle for decency and economic freedom." Similar expressions of endorsement and support from decent-minded whites are long overdue.

For State Senator Englehardt is running hog-wild; he is introducing legislation now to dissolve Macon County altogether—split it up among the five surrounding counties.

It is time labor and all liberal-thinking whites tell him you can't gerrymander freedom.

WORLD OF LABOR

Some Union Leaders Fear Arms Cutback

By GEORGE MORRIS

Spread across a page of the July 4 "Machinist," weekly of the International Association of Machinists, under a blazing headline the lead of the story says:

"The effect of disarmament on employment and the national prosperity cast a deep shadow on the sixth I. A. M. aircraft and guided missiles conference last week. As the 165 delegates were reminded, about one out of every three jobs in the United States is directly or indirectly dependent on defense spending."

Further down we are told "disarmament has already begun under the guise of government economy."

Of all the groups in the labor movement based heavily on workers in the armaments field, the I. A. M.'s leaders were always the most outspokenly military-minded. Armaments budgets are never big enough for them. They are outshouted in that respect only by the corporation executives who live on war scares and get the lush armaments orders.

BUT THE language quoted above surpasses in brazenness even the I.A.M.'s own past argument shouting. These people cannot conceive of a decline in armament production, much less of disarmament. The very thought that there is talk of disarmament in this world has "cast a deep shadow" over the union and "national prosperity."

How can anyone even talk of disarmament? Isn't it known that "one out of every three jobs" is due to "defense"? Some of these people have become so permanently dependent on arms production that they cannot even conceive of the impression their vicious mentality leaves on people, who don't make their living producing bombers and guided missiles.

THE CLAIM that one out of every three jobs is dependent on arms production is, of course, a gross exaggeration deliberately designed for the "labor" part in the cry of the "merchants of death" super-profiters. But there are a large number of workers on arms production and there are some among them who'd be saddened by an arms cutback. In certain areas, especially Southern California, large numbers in aircraft and missile plants have settled in new homes and set themselves budgets and plans and financial obligations monthly based on an income they have come to regard as permanent and guaranteed.

Successful disarmament in talks in London, could in the view of many of these workers on armaments, pull the rug from under their plans and hopes. But deep in their hearts they are not for war and a world that has Damocles' sword hanging over it permanently. There isn't a worker on bombers or missiles who wouldn't feel happier to work on products Americans can really use to better life.

BUT HERE we have the Machinist, that boasts it is read by 3,000,000 of its members and their families, actually trying to fan alarm and anger over the prospect all Americans welcome—that some agreement may come out of the disarmament talks. This isn't labor leadership. This is service to the merchants of death who fear a declining market for their wares.

By contrast we have another union, the United Automobile Workers, also strong in the aircraft and other armament fields, and closely allied with the I.A.M. in bargaining. I have seen no such alarmist cry from its leaders over the prospect that we may be building less, not more, arms.

Walter Reuther even joined other prominent leaders in a call

for an end of H-Bomb tests as the first step toward more extensive disarmament. In the eyes of those who wrote the above-quoted lines in the Machinist, Reuther is probably classed a "traitor." As a matter of fact the UAW has for some time been observing that even though in the absolute sense arms output has not been declining, its proportion in the economy, and especially in the number of workers engaged in it, is declining. The figures of General Motors, the corporation topping the list of those with big government orders, shows it.

THE UAW, therefore, has

WHO'S KIDDING WHOM?



Reprinted from The Textile Challenger

This is a reaction to the propaganda hullabalooing. The dangerous "Right to Work" legislative proposals which the employers in many states are promoting.

Big Farms Squeezing Out Small Farmers

Special to the Worker

BIRMINGHAM — Alabama's of the Alabama Association of small farmers are being squeezed County Agricultural Agents here out, and the big farms are becoming bigger, Rep. George Huddles-

ton, Jr., (D-Ala.) told a meeting of the Alabama Association of small farmers here recently. "The disappearance of thousands

of small family-operated farm units proves beyond a doubt that such a trend exists," Huddlestone said.

"The trend is in the direction of fewer family farms and an increasing number of large farms."

"Family-size farms are threatened by the technical evolution and the growing competition within agriculture," he said.

Those farmers who continue in operation are confronted by an intense cost-price squeeze. "Realized net farm income" in Alabama dropped from \$300.7 million in 1951 to \$262 million in 1955. Simultaneously, the prices which farmers must pay have increased.

BETWEEN 1950 and 1954 the number of farms in the state declined by 35,000 he said. This represented the elimination of one farmer in every six during the four year period.

This trend is of long duration, he indicated. There were 80,439 fewer farms in 1954 than in 1930, a decrease of 31 percent during the period.

"While we have fewer farms, there has been an increase in the number of farms in the large size groups," he pointed out. "For example, since 1950 the number of farms in the size group under 10 acres has slightly increased."

"There was a decrease in the number of farms in all size groups from 10 acres to 219 acres."

"All size groups from 220 acres to 1,000 acres and over, showed an increase in the number of farms from 1950 to 1954."

The trend during the last four

or five years, he said, is convincing evidence of the "deterioration of

What Do YOU Pay a Dozen?

Special to The Worker

WASHINGTON — City consumers will be interested to know what Minnesota farmers are getting for eggs. Rep. Coya Knutson, Democrat from Minnesota's ninth district, recently relayed to the House some of the facts given her by her constituents.

Here are the prices they are getting:

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fuxa, of Bejou, top grade eggs, 21 cents per dozen; lower grade, 15 cents.

Adolph Brevik, Kennedy, 23 cents.

George M. Johnson, Trail, No. 1, 23 cents; medium and extra, 18 cents; No. 2, 15 cents.

Robert Sundberg, Grygla, extra large grade A, 21 cents; medium grade A, 18 cents; large grade B, 15 cents; No. 2, 15 cents; pullet eggs, 15 cents.

"Hens, springers, and roasters all sell for eight cents per pound, Rep. Knutson told the House."



the economic structure of the family farm."

HUDDLESTONE pointed out that while there had been a substantial increase in mechanization, tens of thousands of small farmers were still operating primitively.

On the one hand, between 1950 and 1954 there were 13,000 more motor trucks on farms; 20,000 more tractors, 12,000 more automobiles; 500 additional grain combines; 2,260 more cornpickers; and 572 more pickup hay balers.

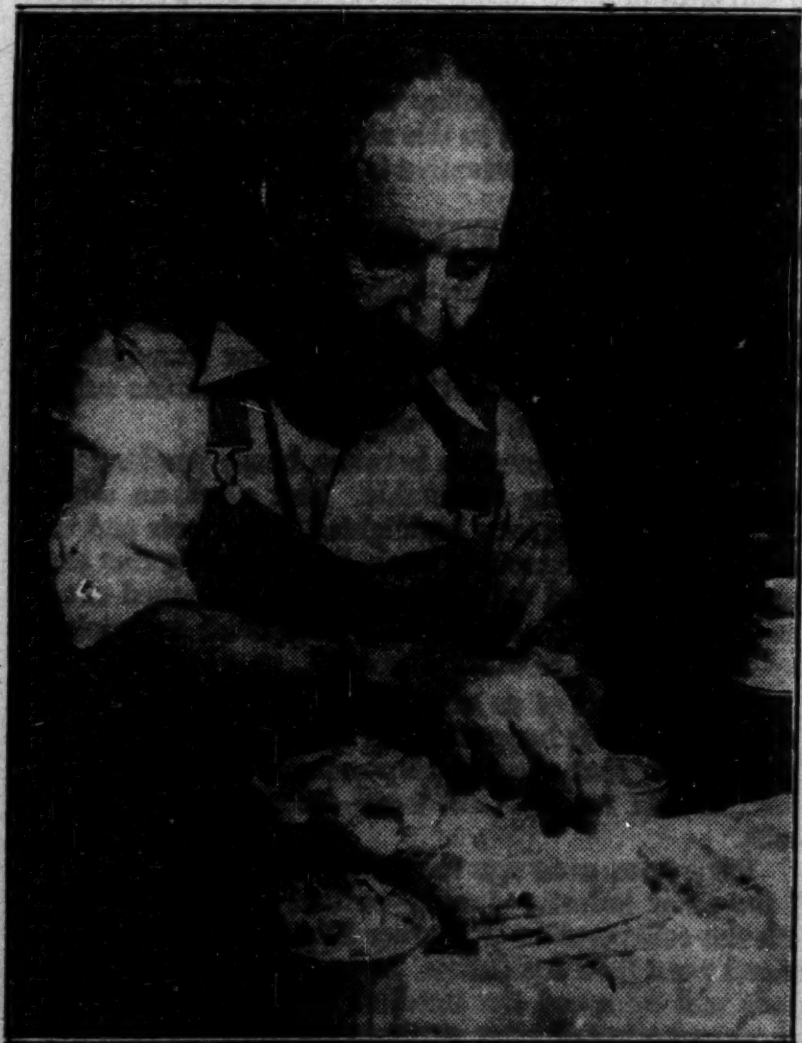
"Don't be misled, however," Huddlestone told his audience, "all the Alabama farms are not mechanized."

"In 1954, nearly 58,000 Alabama farms were without tractors. This is nearly 39 percent of all farms in the State."

HUDDLESTONE pointed out that the advice given to farmers to "diversify," because "a diversified operation is less vulnerable to complete loss of income due to crop failures than is one who operates on a single crop basis," runs counter to the competitive need for increased mechanization.

"One small farmer cannot afford to buy mechanical equipment suited to a large number of crops. This is especially true of harvesting equipment, whose specialized use is limited to a few weeks of each year."

He concluded his talk with a number of proposals, most of which have been kicked around for years, which he said should provide a program which will be "more adequately adapted to the family farm."



His days on the farm are numbered.

Not in a Hurry



Communist Party Presents Views on Some Key Issues

THE COMMUNIST PARTY has just made public the text of five resolutions adopted by referendum vote of its 60-member national committee. The resolutions deal with Latin America, Cuba, the Jewish question in the Soviet Union, cultural work, and farm problems.

The resolutions were originally introduced at the party's 16th national convention, held here Feb. 9-12, a spokesman said. However, pressure of other business prevented them from being voted on at the convention and the delegates referred them to the national committee for action.

THE resolution on Latin America notes that "the Latin American countries are today dominated economically, politically and militarily by the United States Big Business and the United States government." It "strongly condemns the policy of the Eisenhower Administration toward Latin America as detrimental both to our nation and our southern neighbors, intensifying the status of the Latin American countries as semi-colonies of U.S. imperialism."

The resolution calls on the American people "to demand a drastic change in Washington policy so as to end all domination and intervention." It pledges to help strengthen "fraternal and co-operative relations" between the U.S. and Latin American labor movements and extends greetings to the Latin American Communist parties.

The resolution on Cuba condemns the Batista terror against the Cuban people, urges "full restoration of civil liberties, release of all political prisoners, and lifting of the ban against the Popular Socialist Party, organization of the Cuban Communists." It demands that "the Eisenhower Administration cease supporting and manipulating the reactionary dictatorship of Batista."

THE resolution on the Jewish question in the Soviet Union points out the historic achievements of the USSR in outlawing anti-Semitism, enabling Jews to enter all phases of economic, political and cultural life, encouraging the development of a variegated Yiddish-language culture, and in rescuing hundreds of thousands of Jews when Hitler launched World War II.

The resolution notes, however, that the Soviet Jewish community was later hard hit by distortions of "the Leninist policy on the national question." It states:

"Administrative actions that go back so far as the mid-1930s led, after World War II, to the liquidation of all Jewish secular institu-

tions, organizations and channels of cultural expression, outside of Biro-Bidjan, whose Jewish cultural life, however, was also adversely affected by these administrative actions. . . .

"Jewish cultural figures, many of them with worldwide reputations and following, were unjustly and secretly executed. Many others were persecuted and imprisoned. We who were incredulous when enemies of socialism rumored such events were horrified when unimpeachable Communist sources since the 20th Congress (of the Soviet Communist Party) corroborated them."

THE resolution records the positive changes that began even before the 20th Congress and the plans reported by visitors to the Soviet Union, for the restoration of various Jewish cultural institutions. "Thus far," the resolution states, "not one of these projects had been carried to fruition. The fact that there was no publicly proclaimed program for the restoration and re-establishment of Jewish cultural life . . . has increased the anxiety of the Jewish people and other democratically minded Americans and sections of the working class."

Citing the fact that Soviet Jews "are notably active in government positions, in all aspects of the economic, administrative, scientific, cultural and political work of the Soviet Union," the resolution continues:

"We reject the slander of anti-Soviet elements accusing the Soviet Union of anti-Semitism. There is no official state policy of anti-Semitism. However, remnants of anti-Semitism, implanted by generations of former tsarist rule and revived to a certain degree among backward elements by the Hitlerite wartime occupation, apparently remain."

The document further states: "All those in many lands concerned with the matter would be heartened by the Soviet government's issuing a statement on what happened to Jewish culture and on how the errors on the Lenin policy on the question are being and would be overcome."

The resolution expresses confidence that "the Soviet party, which is steadily correcting the errors of the Stalin period, will . . . give full expression to the cultural needs and desires of the Jewish people."

THE resolution on cultural work states that the Communist Party's approach to this question must be based on:

Recognition of "the critical importance of culture"; thorough understanding of "our country's democratic cultural heritage, including

the rich workingclass and socialist traditions of our people and cultural contributions of the Negro people, of the Puerto Rican and Mexican-American peoples, of the Jewish, Italian and other national groups"; opposition to political censorship and economic blacklisting; a break with past practices "which tended to impose a narrow, doctrinaire conception of the role of the artist in the Party"; a determined effort to improve artistic criticism on a Marxist-Leninist basis; struggle against "anti-cultural and anti-intellectual tendencies within the Party and against all reactionary ideas and influences of monopoly capitalism."

THE resolution on farm problems charges that the trend toward elimination of small and middle income farmers "is consciously promoted and accelerated by government policies favoring the big farmers, corporations farms and trusts."

The resolution states that "the 'farm revolt' is growing" and will develop as "the farmer-labor alliance is strengthened around a common anti-monopoly program." The document urges support for the Farmers Union program for small and middle income farmers "with the aim of giving full parity income to them with emphasis on the use of production payments to implement price supports and sharply limiting these payments to small income farmers."

The resolutions calls for "modernizing the farm communities in terms of schools, roads, hospitals, recreation centers, drought, flood and irrigation projects." It adds that "the fight against the monopolies should be the central issue for the farmer-labor coalition and the cooperatives."

The document urges Congressional investigation of profiteering and price rigging by the food monopolies. It calls on the labor movement to organize the several million farm laborers.

donations

Following are donations to The Worker fund drive received during the week July 9 to 15:

E.T. #7; Roz, Westchester, \$50; Dan D., \$15.30; 2 reliable friends, Brooklyn, \$6; Syracuse, \$50.
D. V. Greensboro, N. C., \$2; E. K., Florida, \$3; 2 friends, Providence, R. I., \$1.50; a friend, Providence, R. I., \$5.
Providence, R. I., May 32; Midwest Bronx in memory of Ella \$100; Milwaukee \$140.15.
Alec, Northeast Bronx, \$5; Anna, Northeast Bronx, \$5; Celia, Bath Beach, \$10; Queens, \$3,500; Friend of Joe Clark, \$10.
X, Providence, R. I., \$1; M. S., Inwood, \$10; FEN, NYC, \$2; Brooklyn, \$50.
A. & M. Brighton Beach, \$10; Rebecca, Boro Hall, \$5; Chicago Freedom of the Press Committee, \$5; Jamaica, L. I., \$5; East Bronx Cultural Club, \$101; New York, \$10; Helen A., New York, \$100.

The Worker

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MANSFIELD'S SPEECH

SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD'S proposal last week that the Secretary of State might benefit from a trip to Eastern Europe was only a small part of a wide-ranging and significant speech by the Democratic Party's foreign policy spokesman in the Senate.

It has been dawning on many Democrats that they had hurt themselves by handing the Eisenhower Administration the issue of peace on a silver platter. And now some important Democrats are awakening to the political dynamite beneath the bankrupt foreign policy of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

This undoubtedly prompted Mansfield to assail that policy as "a hodge-podge of sterile slogans and fumbling fears." And the Democratic "Whip" went to the heart of the problem when he said:

"We need still to explore the whole scope of relations with the Soviet Union, with a view to lessening the threat and dangers of nuclear war."

MANSFIELD bluntly nailed the Administration for relying on fear to justify its foreign policy actions. He hinted very broadly that Administration efforts to blow up a "Soviet threat" were an excuse for skyrocketing military expenditures and high taxes. Pointing to the \$60 billions of foreign aid—mainly military—and the hundreds of billions spent on armaments, Mansfield asked if this was not the motive behind "stimulated fear" of the Soviet Union.

America has won no security from the inflated military expenditures and the far-flung network of military bases set up in a global ring around the Soviet Union. As Mansfield put it:

"I believe a concerted effort must be made to reduce the size of official establishments overseas—both military and civilian. Not only are these establishments costly in a monetary sense, but they can and are building an undercurrent of resentment towards this country in many countries. How many more demonstrations like those of the past months in Formosa and Lebanon and, more recently, in the Philippines, are waiting to be touched off by some explosive incident elsewhere?"

OF ADMINISTRATION foreign policy moves Mansfield had praise only for one—the decision to grant a loan to Poland. The Montana Democrat pointed out that this was good for America. He expressed the hope it "may prove to be the beginning of an affirmative policy with regard to all of Eastern Europe."

This, of course, means that the "liberation" policy of Dulles must be buried. "Liberation," Mansfield taunted the Dulles supporters meant "to shed the blood of Americans" in what would be a futile effort.

Mansfield's condemnation of the Administration ban on reporters going to China has found wide echo throughout the nation. Unfortunately, he didn't follow through on the logic of his condemnation of the Dulles policy regarding China to propose an alternative—recognition of China.

The Mansfield speech is only the latest evidence of the need for dumping the Dulles line in foreign affairs and replacing it with a policy which will serve America's interests. Those interests in this atomic age demand peaceful coexistence. The alternative is no existence.

DEADLY CIGARETTE

SLOWLY, EVEN reluctantly, smokers are coming to realize it is no case of a big to-do about nothing. The cherished cigarette is evidently what our grandparents used to call it—"a coffin-nail." The truth about the culprit is emerging—like murder, it will out.

The facts of a relation between heavy smoking and cancer are becoming irrefutable. Last week an official U.S. Government agency highlighted those facts and this week a senator—Bennett of Utah—is demanding that each package be labelled with the warning: "Prolonged use of this product may result in cancer, lung, heart and circulatory ailments and in other diseases."

Though some of us here are still addicts of the weed, we are glad this is happening. It is long overdue. For we should know that the big corporations, citadels of capitalism, would readily (and have) committed murder for profit.

Fifty years or so ago the people roused by the expose of the meat industry—Jungle—written by Upton Sinclair with the collaboration of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, forced federal pure food legislation. Now, perhaps, untold thousands will be saved the needless horrors of death from cancer and other diseases attributed to the poisons resident in that thing they want you to walk a mile for.

Moscow Will Be Ready to Say It in English

By ARCHIE JOHNSTONE

MOSCOW—Dear J.R., N.T. & others: It seems from your letters that the main trouble you expect to meet while you are in Moscow for the Festival is that old bugbear, language trouble.

It happens that I can set your mind at rest on that score, but I don't want to discourage you from finding your own solution to the problem—by going on studying your Russian text-books or phrase-books. In fact, I am hoping that this trip of yours, will among other things, arouse a real interest in you for the Russian language, an interest that will last for all your life.

However, I'm not forgetting that your trip is a holiday trip and there is no harm in assuring you that there is no need to take this language problem too seriously.

I have met dozens of young people who were at the 5th Youth Festival in Warsaw and they tell me that this business of trying to understand and to be understood by young people from scores of different countries, far from being a drawback, is an exciting and amusing business that has somehow become an essential part of the spirit of these festivals.

In any case, the official arrangements for minimizing this handicap are on a scale many times greater than at any previous festival. Notices, bulletins, leaflets, and so on are printed in English (and, in some cases, about a hundred other languages!) and you will probably see "English Spoken Here" signs at the many information kiosks in the hotels, hostels and various other centers of the Festival.

The unofficial arrangements in this connection are almost limitless. A big proportion of the secondary-school students of Moscow, not to mention those at the University

and institutes, have some knowledge of English. During the past four months thousands of young Muscovites have been taking the pre-Festival "Brush-Up-Your-English" lessons that are given regularly on TV and radio.

So, even when you are sight-seeing on your own you need hardly ever be out of touch with someone with some knowledge of English.

BUT THAT, you'll agree, is a too passive attitude. The real enjoyment comes when you have to rely, at least for a time, on what you have learned of Russian.

True, the first steps in Russian are much harder than, say, in French, German or Spanish, but the gulf between English and Russian is often greatly exaggerated.

For instance when you, N.T., wrote some time ago about your "sum total of five Russian words—samovar, verst, troika, kolkhoz and Komsomol," you reminded me of Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" who suddenly realized that "for 40 years he had been talking prose without knowing it." Without knowing it, you, N.T., and plenty of others have quite a large Russian vocabulary at the tip of your tongue.

How large? Twenty thousand words, if you count all the entries in Slovar Inostrannikh slov, a standard dictionary of "imported" words that are in common use here. Any English teenager could guess the meaning of practically all these 20,000 words. Many hundreds of them are in fact "English" words except for a negligible difference in pronunciation here and there.

On the basis of these "imported" words—and without any study, without even looking at the dictionary—you can give your Russian vocabulary an "unearned income" of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of words.

Take for example, the many

hundreds of English words ending in "-ion." Change the "-ion" to "-sia" (as in the case, say, of administratsia, positsia, propostsia, sectsia, directsia and so on, ad infinitum) and in a great proportion of cases you have a Russian word to suit your purpose. Often, too, you will make a laughable mistake and that is probably why no textbook mentions this rough-and-ready anti-academic method, but I don't expect that will worry you!

Hundreds of English adjectives ending in "-ic" become recognizable Russian when you change the "-ic" to "-ichesky" (e.g. poetichesky). Other adjectives are even simpler, on the pattern of naturalny, absolutny, pozitivny, normalny, and so on.

In short, many thousands of words "imported" into English from say, Greek, Latin and French, have also been "imported" into Russian in a similar or least recognizable form. That doesn't even begin to solve the question of translating into Russian our short, simple Anglo-Saxon words which are much more important in everyday speech. But you can't have everything!

A YOUNG Russian friend who attended the Warsaw Youth Festival asks me to pass a piece of advice to young friends of mine who are coming to the Moscow Festival.

"Please tell them," he said, "that at these festivals a version of the pen-friend idea has become almost a tradition. Instead of mailing postcards to one another you exchange them on the spot, often with a collection of signatures, addresses and greetings written on the back."

He showed me scores of picture postcards that he had brought back from Warsaw—views of places and people in scores of different countries throughout the world,

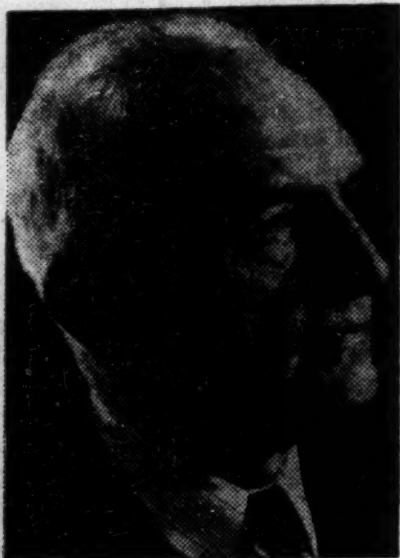


THIS NEW VERSION of the peace dove was prepared for the Sixth World Youth and Student Festival to be held in Moscow, July 28 to August 11. The poster, which took top honors in a Polish competition, was created by Stefan Malecki, a student of the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts.

with greetings in scores of different languages.

"At the Moscow Festival," he went on, "there will be representatives from 120 different countries and I am determined to swap

postcards with at least one visitor from each country. So—please warn your friends to bring with them plenty of pictorial postcards so that they can join in this exchange."



By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

"The Seattle Socialist" introduced me to the organized Socialist movement. Its editor, Herman F. Titus, had given up his practice as a physician to devote his time to this weekly newspaper. His wife Hattie, covered the weekly deficit from the income she earned running a worker's rooming house.

One day Dr. Titus asked me if I was fond of Boston baked beans. I replied in the affirmative, although I was always puzzled why Boston was associated with beans. I can still remember that night and feel I have never devoured a more savory dish of beans, or better brown bread. At supper came the suggestion that I become the manager of "The Seattle Socialist." What did I know about managing a newspaper? Nothing! But I accepted, and was given lodging in the rooming house, \$5 a week, and an occasional meal of delicious Boston baked beans and brown bread.

I wrote an article for the paper on the life of the lumberjacks. I received praise for its style and content. However, I am afraid that for a long time I made no contribution of value in increasing the circulation or securing more income for the paper. My connection

We are happy to be able to publish an excerpt from the unpublished autobiography of Alfred Wagenknecht, a founder and beloved leader of the Communist Party, who died Aug. 26, 1956, at the age of 75. Wagenknecht was an infant when his family came to this country from Germany and settled in Cleveland. The manuscript, to this point, tells how his father, a shoemaker, contributed greatly to the development of young Wagenknecht's socialist outlook.

A memorial stone will be unveiled and dedicated in remembrance of Alfred Wagenknecht on Sunday, July 21, at 11 a.m., at the Waldheim Cemetery, 863 S. Desplaines, Forest Park, Illinois. Wagenknecht's final resting place, appropriately enough, is only a short distance from the graves of the world-famous Haymarket Martyrs.

brought me in contact with active Socialists, more mature in years and knowledge.

I MET E. E. Martin, State Secretary of the Socialist Party who labored all hours, untiringly he wrote letters to a never ending list of members and sympathizers.

His elegant Spencerian handwriting with all its flourishes captivated me. I met Emil Herman, strong and willing, who toured the state with a heavy load of literature. He was the kind of state organizer who went everywhere, mostly on foot, to carry the message of Socialism to the workers and poor farm-

ers. I met McCorkle, Downey, McSarrow, Wells, Kate Sadler and Burns, who were all looked up to as comrades with a good grasp of Marxism. I met Mattie Allison, who travelled 30 miles to assist in the state office whenever she could spare a day or two. I met Mattie's father, Johnson, who was in his 70s. When I visited him now and then he would sit me down on the porch of his shack located on an acre berry farm in Puyallup, and ask, "Did you ever read the Communist Manifesto," or "Have you read Socialism, Utopian and Scientific?" He would then read and discuss paragraphs from the two brochures. He regarded both as having special importance.

Then came the big day! I was

elected state organizer of the Socialist Party. I was to be paid one dollar a day while on the road. Getting something to eat and a place to sleep was left to my ingenuity. I was told that I would meet Socialists everywhere I went, and they would be glad to feed and house me. I found this to be true when I was on the road with a weighty suitcase of literature. The loggers, shingle-weavers, stump farmers were sincerely glad to meet me. They enjoyed talking with the Socialist organizer. They showed great warmth for the common cause. Concern for the exploited wage earner, hatred of capitalism and all the iniquities it was guilty of, the poverty and misery of workers and their families, the cruelty and terror invoked by the rich upon the poor, burned as a fire within them. They were happy to have someone with whom they could unburden their anger, and to whom they could express their sentiment, sympathy for the workers, and hope for the future.

WORLD APPEAL TO STOP BOMBS

COLOMBO. — A striking appeal to the governments of all countries for the immediate ending of nuclear tests was issued June 17 by the World Council of Peace at its meeting here. The text of the appeal follows:

"Eminent scientists have awakened the world to the realization of the danger arising from the continuation of nuclear tests. Governments, parliaments, great organizations of many kinds in many countries, moral and religious leaders, demand the ending of these tests."

"The World Peace Council which has already launched a worldwide campaign to obtain a nuclear truce seeks, in this great movement of public opinion, a growing expression of the common will of all the forces of peace and of all the peoples."

"Despite these powerful expressions of world opinion, test explosions still continue to poison air, land, and water, and menace the future of all mankind. They are a culminating expression of the arms race now in progress and can only

eventually end in the final horror of atomic war.

"WE demand that the governments concerned immediately declare a truce to all test explosions and accelerate negotiations to reach agreement on the prohibition of all such tests."

"Proposals for the limitation or registration of tests offer no solution to the problem as they would not lead to an ending of tests. And an agreement to stop test explosions will create confidence, improve the international situation by reducing tension, and thus open the way both for the complete banning of these inhuman weapons of mass destruction and for general disarmament."

"In the name of all that is sacred to man, we appeal to all governments of the world to act in favor of the immediate ending of such tests."

"Countless millions of men and women look into the future with growing alarm. Which way is mankind taking? Scientists of high au-

thority in all countries, realizing their responsibility as citizens, are warning humanity of unaccountable misfortunes which will threaten the present and future generations if nuclear weapon tests are continued. The conscience of mankind demands that these tests be stopped. It lies on the conscience of all who care for the destiny of mankind to join in a common effort to achieve this aim."

"THE World Peace Council is ready immediately to establish contacts with all societies, movements, organizations, unions, groups, and individuals that are also working to put an end to the dangers of atomic tests. Neither differences in methods, ways, and forms of work, nor the differences in outlook or judgment of international events should hinder cooperation in solving this common problem."

"The coming generation will remember with gratitude those who at this critical time devote themselves to the high duty of safeguarding humanity."

TRADE unions and Socialist Party branches were either very weak or non-existent. How to establish movement and organization around immediate demands of workers and poor farmers had not yet been learned. To establish Socialism was a dream that burned vividly in Socialist's minds. But how to achieve it, how to bring about the Cooperative Commonwealth which was their objective was a big question. They could get out the vote, buy and spread literature. What more was a question for them and for me.

Up and down the roads and wagon trails I wandered, constantly wondering what lay ahead. I was surfeited with enthusiasm. It increased day by day being inoculated with the enthusiasm of those I met. I had a list of Socialists and sympathizers who had contacted the State Secretary of the Socialist Party. I also had a few names of readers of "The Seattle Socialist." I gathered many more names. Ey-

(Continued on Page 8)

TV VIEWS

All about Steve

By BEN LEVINE

STEVE ALLEN is fighting a losing battle against 10 million dollars a year. This I learned from Mike Wallace's kindly interview of Mr. Allen one Sunday night. The information was volunteered by Mike, who added that of this 10 million dollars, the cost of the Ed Sullivan program with which Steve is competing, the Lincoln car commercial pays five million. Mike further figured out that since 50,000 Lincoln are sold annually, this adds \$100 to the cost of every Lincoln.

Steve himself was shy about giving this brutal reason for his lagging behind in the trend-ex struggle for the Sunday 8 p.m. corner. He couldn't underline too baldly the fact that he was offering a lower-priced commodity, for that would further jeopardize his standing with that part of the vast TV audience which needs the security of arithmetic to confirm its esthetic judgment. He did say that the commercials of his latest sponsor, Johnson Wax, were brighter and funnier than the Lincoln ads, but he didn't reveal what Johnson Wax put into the kitty.



MY HEART went out to Mr. Allen. He said he hadn't asked for the any fight. He wanted only a one-night-a-week job instead of his former five-a-week stint, and when NBC threw him to the Sullivan lion he did the best he could with his own almost empty hands.

I saw the Steve Allen show that Sunday when he later appeared on the Wallace interview.

Competition, I noticed, had roused Mr. Allen out of his relaxed, off-beat passive Tonight mood. He clutched at Sid Caesar's style in a skit about a couple hunting a name for their coming baby. He cast himself in the role of a lifeguard. He played a clarinet duet with Benny Goodman.

He crowned his efforts with a parody of Mike Wallace interviewing the aggressive type, the timid type and the double talking type.

ONE HOUR LATER, at 10 p.m., Steve took his turn in the real Mike Wallace interview. In his somewhat italicized nonchalance he showed symptoms of the timid category and his efforts to sound objective while he explained Ed Sullivan's lead edged him into the third classification. He almost attained the aggressive status when he defended the appearance of Ingrid Bergman on his show, but he backtracked a little when he took pains to point out that his arguments for employing a divorcee occurred to him only after the hue and cry by the blue noses.

THE BASIC MOOD, of Steve Allen's interview, however, was pervaded by that optimism of despair that was described by Virgil as "one hope to the defeated, not to hope for victory."

Steve, facing the possibility that his Sunday night ship would sink, spoke of the delights of swimming, saying he had many other activities to keep him busy and happy.

For how can the loquacious Steve compete with the 10 million dollar golden silence of deadpan Sullivan? Steve stands head and shoulders above Ed in wit and talent, but though he had the art of Art Carney or Charles Laughton, he would still not lure away enough of the vast Sullivan audience to bring anywhere near 10 million dollars from a sponsor.

That very Sunday night, for example, Ed's guests ranged from Louis Armstrong to an Austrian performing horse to 16 "world beauties."

THE SECRET of Steve's failure lies, it seems to me, in Mike's question whether Steve didn't have to dilute his program after he got on the NBC national network, in order to please all the age groups in an 8 p.m. audience and all the new geographical groups. Steve, of course, denied there was much of a problem in that way, but the truth is that the wider the audience the lower the least common denominator and the greater the weight of big names that cost money.

What was strange was that it was Wallace who asked that question, for Mike himself is writhing on the horns of that very dilemma.

Those who have with Wallace bled on Channel 5, when Mike performed on a local outlet, are rarely the type present on his national stage.

Wallace's choices nowadays stir few arguments, and the selection and treatment of Steve Allen marks a dangerous trend to back-scratching.

John Wingate on Nightbeat, however, though he may still need more time to catch up on technique, has continued to pick subjects of genuine interest. A recent case in point was the questioning of Julius Nyrere, leader of the African National Union of Tanganyika, whose straightforward answers came not out of careful nonchalance but out of a clearest confidence in the righteousness and strength of his cause.

The Battle for the Pennsylvania

By ART SHIELDS



Pittsburgh Strike Headquarters: Bob Ammon, strike leader, directing walkout from a telegraph key board. His bodyguard stands by. (From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, Aug. 11, 1876.)

PAT CUSH, the grand old Pittsburgh steel worker, is nearly 90. But Pat can never forget the battle for the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse just 80 years ago. . . .

Yes, exactly 80 years ago today. The date was July 21, 1877. A great railroad strike was sweeping the land. Transportation was dead. A final 10 percent wage cut was too much. . . . There were several cuts before. . . . And the people of Pittsburgh, from workers to merchants and National Guardsmen, were backing the railroad men.

One of those Guardsmen was Pat's big brother Will Cush. Will was a skilled iron worker, and a charter member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. He was a well-known middleweight boxer as well, and a flier in one of the Iron City's regiments. And he was called to strike duty on July 21.

The call came from Gov. Hartranft, who had backed the hanging of 10 miners—the so-called "Molly Maguires"—a month before.

THE whole town seemed to be

picketing when Will's regiment arrived at the strike scene. The tracks were completely hidden with men in red flannel undershirts, and with bonneted women. And Will knew that he was on their side as he looked down from the railroad embankment above.

Will's buddies were feeling the same way. Most of them were young workingmen. And they waved gaily back to their fellow workers below.

These soldiers were not strike-breakers. But General Pearson, the pompous commander of the State Guard didn't know that yet. And he gave an angry command to clear the tracks. But the blue-coated line didn't push forward. It began to waver instead, and soldiers began melting into the crowd.

GENERAL Pearson was frantic. His threats of court martial were utterly in vain as more Guardsmen joined the crowd. And then suddenly the General stopped cursing and a smile creased his face. An orderly was whispering good news. Several companies of Philadelphia troops had arrived at the

Union Station not far away.

An hour later Will saw the Philadelphians march in with drums beating. They were businessmen and white collar workers. They came four abreast with fixed bayonets, 650 strong. A tall, hard-faced civilian in a silk hat, and a little fellow in a soft hat were with them. "That's vice-president Cassett of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Sheriff Fife," some one whispered.

The invaders stood like statues with rifles at the ready while the sheriff read the "Riot Act" in a squeaky voice that could not be heard 20 feet away. Then an officer yelled something, and the column attacked.

Will saw a picket drop from a bayonet thrust. Other men were felled by gun butts, and angry workers' hands began wrestling rifles from the killers. Then a front line trooper fired, and a volley thundered behind him.

ANOTHER volley thundered, then another and another. The tracks were covered with bleeding bodies, and one five-year-old girl's thigh was almost torn away as several soft-nosed bullets hit it. And

the pickets fell a little way. Many p under fire at Gett Civil War battlefi shots were coming crowd.

Men were getting friendly soldiers. themselves were jo And the Philadelph ened as they saw bl red undershirts m General Pearson too. The retreat ca and the troops fled roundhouse severa away.

The roundhouse fort, 240 feet wide were thick, and the

An overpowering vengeance was seiz er meanwhile. He a wounded striker an Irish puddler fr two dozen dead. T mustaches were cl as he lay face dow A little South Side baby lay near by killed the little one mother's breast.

THEN a bullet house whizzed by he knew what to Charley Gray, a mer, who had dr through Georgia a years before.

Charley was a river shippers. H and powerful you gladly joined Will later the fife and d ing under the Cush in the mill town burgh's South Side

The fife and d to battle. And a following the bat Pat Cush ran out. to the battlefield ments had begun.

Pat's pride was ran up to Will a hand on his head, leading the gre South Side had friends were in lin behind him the v Negro friend Sam to play an outstar great strike at Hor And Sam's fath Laughlin mill bl Civil War vetera "John Brown's Bo ed along.

The whole cro song: "John Brov

'Tenting Tonight' Is Fun -- And E

East Glacier Park, Mont. By LESTER RODNEY

CAMPING works;

For those familiar with a car, a yen for travelling through this beautiful land, the time for same, but not enough coin of the realm to face the nightly motel bills with equanimity, it is practical—and fun—to turn to tenting out. This is written not after one night out, but after two weeks of a trip to relatives in California for which I have tacked a leave of absence onto vacation.

What do you need? A certain amount of basic equipment. Our initial heavy investment for a family of four consisted primarily of a good size tent of lightweight material. This cost \$95 and you can get one cheaper. For us, eight nights of motelling at an average price of \$12 a night and presto—the tent is gravy. Ours is 10 feet 2 inches by 10 feet 2 inches, ample for setting up the two cots for the children, and leaving more than enough room for mommy and daddy on their air mattresses and sleeping bags on the floor. There is no center pole in this "umbrella" type tent, which goes up quickly and easily, and even a basketball player can stand and walk around in it comfortably. It has a large screened front door with a zipper

and two screened windows, which can all be closed tight and are in a place like Glacier National Park, where I am typing this in a wool sweatshirt! All I have to do to see snow on July 5th is turn my head casually upward to the mountain peaks.

SLEEPING equipment varies to taste. We were lucky enough to be able to borrow a couple of cots, sleeping bags and two rubber air mattresses. Once you get your own tent and get the camping "bug," you will, like us, then start picking up your own equipment for the future in bargains here and there as you go.

The basic standard necessities besides the ten is the trusty Coleman stove for cooking, heating water, etc., even though a fireplace often supplies all the fire needed) a small ice box and water cooler.

On top of our 1950 Ford (which hit 69,000 miles with a little groan somewhere in North Dakota) we have a cheap baggage carrier, which takes the three suitcases, the folded tent and the stove, in its flat box. With the trunk space and half of the back seat, we have space to spare, and keep your old station wagon!

This may all sound like something which has nothing at all to do

with you. That's the way it was with us. We had no prior camping experience. It does take a little work to set up camp and break camp, but isn't a little outdoor work just what people need after hours of sitting in a car? It is not too much work, and the national development of campsites makes it far less primitive than most imagine.

Where do you pitch tent? Off the side of the road somewhere without water and other facilities? Not at all. There is a network of



state and national with running water places. Some are than others and y out in advance to card to the capit you are interested a deluge of litera

You get to s plates than you chat with people share the camarad ness which come surface in natura said goodbye to l Claire, Wisconsin friends of less th firewood.

Of course, after every afternoon down every morn out feeling to hav spare in a particul and let the tent in the morning.

But even on basis, what may cial necessity is s the preferred wa after a while, y early, you've don ing in the morn off the road in th with a sense of g anticipation abou site. You're set u as everyone does

nia RR Roundhouse

back—but just a
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PAT CUSH



MAJ. GEN. PEARSON

moldin' in the grave. But his soul
is marchin' on."

PAT was chiming in joyfully as
he passed the little red brick com-
pany house where he was born near
the J. & L. mill. His brother's army
was swelling as J. & L. families
joined the throng. Mothers were
falling in line with arms still wet
from the family wash. And Pat
could see the Cush family grocer
behind the five and dime.

The whole South Side seemed
to be rolling along. The army filled
the Grant Street bridge as it crossed
the river into the "Golden Tri-
angle" of Pittsburgh. It doubled
again in the workingclass streets
of "The Point," where the Monon-
gahela and Allegheny Rivers be-
come the Mighty Ohio.

General Pearson could hear the
army from afar as it moved toward

the yard. "We'll hang General Pear-
son from a sour apple tree," the
voices were chanting together.

THE gold-braided murderer was
amazed and terrified at the same
time. And he expressed his amaze-
ment later in a report to the Gov-
ernor, which appears in a rare vol-
ume—"The Official History of the
Militia and National Guard of Penn-
sylvania."

"I was astonished," said General
Pearson, "to find that public senti-
ment was much . . . in sympathy
with the strikers. . . . This senti-
ment was coupled with a bitter-
ness of feeling against the railroad
corporation. . . . It seems to have
long existed."

The railroad bosses had earned
this hatred by wage-cutting, strike-
breaking, political corruption and
rate-gouging. And now its hands
were red with blood.

The sun had gone down over
the roundhouse when the angry
workers stormed into the yard. And
the night was soon flashing fire.
Workers had taken a cannon from
the Pittsburgh Guard and rolled it
into firing position. And rifles were
cracking from fort windows.

The battle raged through the
night until victory was won. I
haven't space to tell of the capture
of the roundhouse and the flight
of the killers, however. That will
come in a book on Pat Cush's life
that I'm busy with now.

THE strike wasn't won, however.
For U. S. Regular Army troops
were sent in by President Hayes.
And the biggest strike in the Re-
public's first 101 years was drown-
ed in blood. There were nearly 100
dead . . . including some strike-
breaking soldiers . . . when the
massacres in Pittsburgh, Baltimore,
Scranton, Chicago, and other rail-
road centers ended.

But the defeat of the unions was
short-lived. The small railroad la-
bor organization of 1877 grew
rapidly in following years. And the
mighty railroad industry is almost
solidly unionized today.

The battle with the railroad mon-
opolists isn't over—although it has
taken different forms today. These
hogs are still squeezing workers
and consumers as much as they
can. And they get all the help that
Eisenhower can give them.

And the time will come when the
railroad monopolists will be curb-
ed by a people's anti-monopoly
coalition. The time is coming too
when the railroads—and the other
great industries—will be owned by
the people and run for the people.

LETTERS

Thanks From Smith Act Families

Dear Worker Reader:

Twice a year for the last six
years many of you received an
appeal from the Families of
Smith Act Victims. Your gener-
ous response has made it possible
to provide commissary funds and
reading material to the prison-
ers. Through you, families could
be regularly reunited during the
all-too-short monthly visits. Be-
cause of you, imprisoned parents
or those on trial have been able
to relax a little, knowing that
their children would be out of
the city during the hot summer
months.

This summer, you will not re-
ceive such an appeal. This sum-
mer, for the first time since 1951,
there are no Smith Act trials in
progress. This summer, of the
27 men and women who went to
prison, all but two have been re-
leased.

These two, Henry Winston
and Gil Green, have already
served more than a year of five-
year sentences. In addition, they
are subject to three more years
for "contempt." The Supreme
Court has agreed to review the
contempt sentences, which give
some hope that they may be re-
versed or at least modified.
Meanwhile, Winnie and Gil face
long years away from their loved
ones.

As the matter now stands, we
have enough funds on hand to
cover the servicing needs of the
Green and Winston families
through the summer and into
the fall. We know you will be as
happy as we are that we can thus
curtail our activities. We also
know that we can turn to you
again if and when the need
arises.

We are very hopeful that the
climate reflected by these opin-
ions will continue to improve.
The decision to review the con-
tempt sentences has already re-
sulted in the release on bail of
war-hero Bob Thompson. We
hope that the growing demand
for an end to Smith Act prosecu-
tions and the Smith Act itself
will, long before the completion
of their sentences, open the
prison gates for Gil Green and
Henry Winston.

Much has been done; there is
still much more to be done.
Yours are among the many will-
ing hands to see that it is done.
Our deepest thanks.

HATTIE CHARNEY.

Treasurer, for the Families
of the Smith Act Victims.

Druggist Says Many Tonics are Phoney

BROOKLYN.

Editor, The Worker:

I have been in the retail drug
industry since 1922. I can truly
say that a goodly portion of the
vitamins, tired blood tonics, beau-
tifying creams, reducing, gaining,
insomnia, arthritis and other
medications are absolutely worth-
less to the people who take them.

The government, city, state,
and especially federal does more
to deprive progressive and com-
munists of their livelihood, than
they do to stop the fakery that
goes on in the drug industry.

TV and radio fool people
around the clock with their lying
stories of the effectiveness of the
medications, etc., that they
peddle.

There is a terrific strain on the
honesty of the retailer also. Like,
when you ask your druggist what
is good for a cough. He can sell
a medication for 75 cents, \$1,
or \$1.50 or he can sell you an
equally effective cough stopper
in a 10 cent box of licorice waf-
ers.

These are only a couple of
reasons why we need socialism.
Capitalism is interested in profits
and needs profits—and the pub-
lic be damned. Socialism is the
system of production for use,
rather than for profit.

I'll take socialism.

L. D.

CHANGE the WORLD

michael gold

(Excerpts from a speech at a Los Angeles banquet
honoring veterans of labor journalism)

I came into labor journalism and the radical
movement almost by accident. My housepainter
father was an invalid and I'd been working since
the age of 12. Now it was 1914, a year of depres-
sion, and I was hunting for a job. Daily I tramp-
ed the dirty streets of New York,
miserable as a yellow dog search-
ing in the rain for a home.

I was so innocent then I
didn't even know the city was
going through an unemploy-
ment crisis. I thought it was my
own personal fault and felt very
guilty and sad. But that cold
April day I happened to wander
into an enormous demonstration
of the unemployed in Union
Square. I was listening with deep interest to the
speeches, when suddenly, for no reason I could
understand, an army of excited cops charged us.

Near me I saw a cop club to the ground a
dark, frightened little Jewish woman in an old-
world shawl. She looked like my mother. Instinc-
tively I rushed to help her. The cop turned on
me. I can still remember his sweaty face and mad,
bulging eyes. I don't know if I owe him any grati-
tude, but it was that cop, probably, who launched
me on my writing career.

AT this Union Square meeting I bought with
my only dime my first copy of *The Masses*. This
monthly magazine with its strange wonderful
drawings opened a new world for me, became
my teacher in art and humor, in literature and
the struggles of labor and world socialism. I
believe it to have been the most original and tal-
ented radical journal of our time. Around it
gathered artists and writers who are now among
the American classics, figures like John Sloan,
George Bellows, Art Young, Eugene O'Neill, Sher-
wood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser. The first
poems of Carl Sandburg appeared in its pages.
John Reed, one of its editors, sent in his reports
from the Russian Revolution that later became
his famous book, "Ten Days That Shook the
World."

It was in this remarkable journal that I saw
my first piece in print — as might be expected,
a little poem protesting the use of police clubs as
a cure for unemployment.

I kept on writing for the magazine, then help-
ed edit it, and when the tired editor, Max East-
man, decided to junk it one day, I led a group of
younger contributors in a revolt that saved the
paper. Bankruptcy was the excuse given by East-
man for quitting. But bankruptcy is no excuse for
suicide, or half the human race would be gone
by tomorrow. No, we kept on for years; we kept
up the fight. Beside my tasks as editor, I learned
to run dances, give lectures, manage jazz con-
certs, basketball games and banquets—anything
that would yield a few dollars to hush the print-
er's wails and sobs.

WE survived for years. Survival itself is a
victory for a radical journal, I believe. Everything
is against you—the cops, the Congress, the news-
stand monopolists, the post office authorities. I
worked on the New York Call, a big Socialist
daily, when a Palmer Raid mob of storm troopers
entered and threw the typewriters and desks out
of the windows and smashed the press.

For about 15 years I wrote a column for the
Daily Worker and the fascists set off a bomb in
our hallway one morning. On the Masses we had
several issues seized by the post office on phony
grounds of obscenity—and the cost almost finished
us. It was always a mixed-up struggle—but the
finances were the worst ingredient in the chowder.
Every radical journal, of necessity, has this nagging
voice always in its ears. The commercial press
lives by its advertising. It is a vendor not of truth,
but of cigarettes, soap and autos. The radical press
lives only because its readers want it to live. Its
readers are its capital. One of the deepest spiritual
experiences of a radical editor is getting to know
these readers, scattered as they are in a thousand
cities, towns and country crossroads, often lone-
ly, mostly hardpan poor. They are miners, house-
wives, clothing workers and students, dirt farmers,
old pensioners, doctors, seamen and factory work-
ers. They watch your every mistake like bitter but
loving wives. They scold you, they bless you, they
send you constantly their last dollars and dimes.
Their blood, sweat and tears is on this money.

It fills you with an awed humility. Obviously,
you are necessary to them, you are their only
means of expression, you are the "voice of the
people." It always stirs me to hear that old phrase.
Some think it a cliché.

It is not, no more than the Rocky Mountains
or the United States Constitution. The Voice of the
People still needs to be heard in America—where
millionaires still own all the means of Communica-
tion, and truth is an underground outlaw.

OUR press has many faults—including the
(Continued on Page 8)

Easier Than You Think

l park campsites
r, toilets and fire-
more developed
You can find that
o. A penny post-
al of every state
in will bring you
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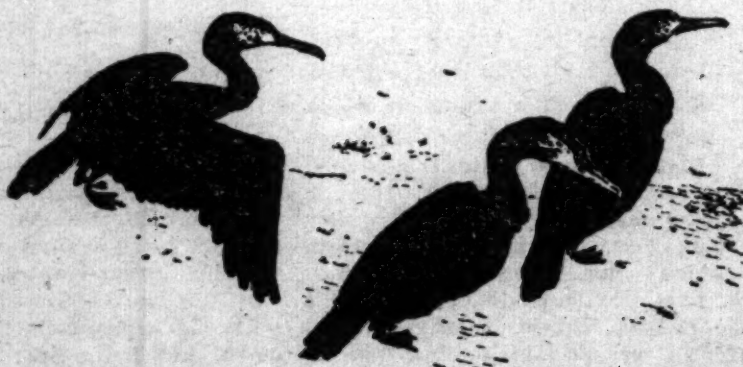
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stand where it is

a site-each-nite
begin as a finan-
ure to wind up as
y to go. One day
you've gotten up
your heavy driv-
ing hours, you get
ne early afternoon
great curiosity and
t the new camp-
up like clockwork,
their little chores.

The tent is up, you have a little
swim, the birds are chirping, your
appetite high for the campfire meal
to come, and as you breathed deep-
ly and contentedly you can almost

feel a little sorry for some of the
cars whizzing down the main road
with dressy clothes neatly hung,
travelling from motel to motel.
Any questions?



PROMISE OF LIFE

WHY, oh my country, have you chosen to fall from Grace
Why do we carry death instead of life, to the human race,
How will you serve the world its death today
In radiation, fallout—on a hospital tray?
Why, America, have you chosen now
To put the mark of Cain upon your brow?

TOO late we know that hydrogen radiation
Is more deadly than the at attack of any enemy nation.
The harvest we reap, is only the harvest we have sown,
The fruit of mankind may be destined to wither on the vine.
We weep not for ourselves alone.
We weep for all of mankind.

R. C., Buffalo.

U. S. A.-USSR-BRITAIN

Automation on the March

AUTOMATION AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, by S. Lilley. International Publishers. \$3.75.

THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF AUTOMATION, by Paul Einzig. W. W. Norton & Co. \$3.95.

By JACOB SAMUELSON

FROM the evidence at hand, we Americans would appear to have installed the most automation, the Russians would seem to have planned the most far-reaching on automation, while the British, though not as far advanced have at least provided the best generalized studies.

Allowing for the necessary pinches of salt with which to take such a statement, there is a respectable amount of fact with which to back it up.

In America, automation has made its presence felt in the auto industry, steel, metal working, radio, electrical, oil and chemical processing, railroad, printing, baking, brewing, hotel work, warehouse and office work—to mention some, but not all, areas.

In the Soviet Union, supreme and successful efforts culminated in the creation of notable examples of "door to door" industrial automation, complete and fully integrated automatic manufacturing establishments. Such are the "AZ" piston manufacturing plant and the Kaganovich ball-bearing plant. The Russian engineers decided to meet and lick every technical problem of automation in a giant step. (The piston plant dates back to 1950).

IN Britain, progress has been notable mainly in the auto industry and in the field of electronic office ("data processing") machines.

But it is from Britain that we have received in recent weeks two full-length studies of automation. They are "Automation and Social Progress" by Dr. S. Lilley and "The Economic Consequences of Automation" by Dr. Paul Einzig.

Dr. Lilley's book is the work of a scientist and scholar who is a convinced advocate of socialism. It is the first comprehensive study, from this point of view, of the technological background of automation, the limitations and contra-

dictions that it involves under capitalism, the reasons why automation's great promise can only be fully realized under socialism.

Dr. Einzig's book is the work of a convinced advocate of capitalism. He is a political correspondent of the "Financial Times" and London correspondent of the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle." The book is wryly recommended by Lilley in his own bibliography "to all those who wish to know the arguments against the case I have presented in the present book."

Einzig conducts what may be termed an "aggressive defense" at every single point where the advent of automation obviously creates or intensifies economic problems. The task is not easy.

THE sum of Einzig's thesis, as an orthodox economist, is that automation, especially for Britain, will relieve the unnatural situation of what he calls "overfull employment." Wise, regulatory government measures (utilized to a minimum), will ensure progress with automation under capitalism.

An uneasy recognition that the danger of an economic slump exists, and that automation might intensify such a slump by its effects, prompts Einzig to assert that there is no way to avoid a slump but by hastening the introduction of automation. Thus there will be the sustaining effect of capital investment, maybe even lower prices, while "self-restraint" by labor will avoid inflationary dangers.

Dr. Einzig admits that there may be regrettable casualties among the workers, but he considers these a necessary, unavoidable and possibly useful evil.

Among conservative economists and government officials there now seems quite widespread a kind of doctrine of economic "original sin." The worker in particular is the sinful creature, ever lusting after higher wages, who must learn that he can enter economic paradise only after an unlimited term of economic suffering. The only trouble is, he refuses to believe it.

Dr. Lilley, in his book, deals much more with facts, those facts which are so unpleasantly harsh and upsetting for Einzig's theories.

Automation, Dr. Lilley points

out, differs from the technological advances of the past in that it makes possible tremendous leaps in productivity. Jumps in productivity of two times, five times and ten times are "quite typical"; increases by 20 times, 30, and 50 are "by no means rare"; multiplying productivity by 100 to 1 is "certainly possible."

FURTHERMORE, using the figures of the single known case in which cost factors about automation, like price of machinery, repairs, interest, space, power-use, etc., were made public (Austin Motor Co.), Lilley shows that in this case at least, capital costs were greatly reduced. Between this and labor-saving, the cost of production per unit was lowered by more than one-half.

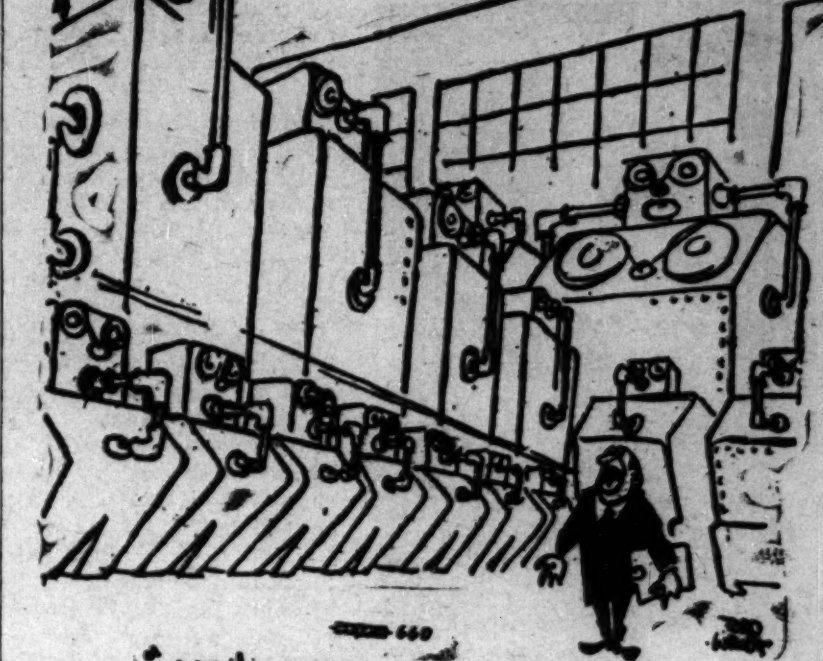
Lilley then deals with the experiences of the workers in the British and American auto industries, summarizing in a statement with which no auto worker could disagree:

"... automation in this case has not contributed a mite towards the increased abundance that it is supposed to create. Production has gone down slightly. And the main role of automation has been to ensure that the workers get a smaller proportion of the value of what they produce—they turned out as much as before, but through short time and redundancy (layoffs) they have, taken as a whole, been paid considerably less for doing so."

FROM the facts brought to bear in this instance and others, Lilley develops the contradiction between the growth of productive capacity, stimulated by automation, and the limitation of the market under capitalism.

In similar practical-theoretical fashion, he deals with the baneful influence of the monopolies, the limitations imposed on technological progress, the anarchic waste of human and material resources. With each in turn, he demonstrates that automation serves to pull the knots tighter in every problem.

He does not conclude, however, that nothing can be done short of socialism. He lends a supporting



analysis to the various measures proposed in both the American and British labor movements, particularly the shortening of hours, which can win some of automation's benefits for the people. Lilley serves notice, however, that he does not conceive it to be labor's job to try to solve the technical and economic contradictions besetting capitalism. The unions' first job, he insists, is to protect and advance their members' interests—and time's been a-wastin'.

A SPECIAL feature of Lilley's book is his extensive analytical treatment of automation in the Soviet Union. It will be an eye-opener for many; a helpful clarification for all. He indicates on what precise basis and plans the Russians intend to advance to first place in automation, and what the likelihood is of their success.

Many readers may wish, as this one did, that it might have been possible for Lilley to have dealt more fully with the economic and social aspects of automation. As he indicates, his noteworthy contri-

bution was made under heavy pressure of time.

Einzig's book, with which socialist and class-conscious workers will find themselves in disagreement at every step, nevertheless has the virtue that the author insists there is such a thing as "automation economics." He insists that a new look must be taken at all economic theories and propositions. And he does look, even if upside down.

Automation and atomic energy have become the touchstone of the great world debate: what form of social organization can best use these miracles of productivity and power for human progress?

Characteristically, Lilley believes socialism can alone accomplish that, and he advocates peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism on that score; while Einzig, believing capitalism the only answer, has it simple and pat that automation is a weapon with which to pursue the cold war.

So, as we see, the disputes over automation also swirls about that center of humanity's concern: peace!

Brazilians Ask: 'Are We Atomic Arms Dump?'

Special to The Worker

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The national campaign against the conversion of the Fernando de Noronha Island into a U.S. guided missile tracking base is assuming new and wider proportions throughout Brazil. A manifesto has been issued signed by dozens of federal senators and deputies, prefects, chairmen of city councils, municipal councillors, state deputies, trade union presidents, intellectuals and artists. The manifesto says in part:

"The clamor against the handing over of Fernando de Noronha is growing throughout the country. This act represents an attack on the country's sovereignty, an insidious obstacle to our economic development and a permanent threat to the security and life of the Brazilian people. . . .

"It does not suit this traditionally peaceful people for their country to be automatically transformed into an atomic arms dump. . . . We dis-

agree with an act of such gravity and call on the Brazilian people to unite in a struggle for Parliament to revoke the act of cession. . . ."

AS SOON as people in Brazil heard of the steps being taken to set up the guided missile tracking base a flood of activity began in opposition to an act they considered contrary to the country's interests.

From all parts of the country letters of protest came pouring in to the authorities. Everywhere students, members of Congress and workers held meetings about it. Posters appeared on the walls.

Groups of people distributed leaflets announcing public meetings. Peace workers distributed propaganda material outside factory gates; and a thousand women in Rio de Janeiro, for example, sent a memorandum to the President of the Republic expressing their disagreement.

Meetings followed hard one after

another in all parts of the country; and from all over came resolutions supported by citizens of a wide range of professions and political views. The most vigorous protests came from Maceio where, months before the signing of the agreement on Fernando de Noronha, two areas totalling 3,000 acres had been selected for the construction of radar and guided missile bases in the neighborhood of Sao Miguel dos Campos and Sao Luiz de Quintunde.

These areas are about 30 miles apart and 15 miles from Maceio whose town council unanimously opposed the setting-up of bases in the region and sent telegrams to the authorities. Porto Novo, Tres Rios, Paraiha do Sul and many other towns have also protested.

AN important event in this struggle against the policy of military bases was the big meeting held in Sao Paulo. By 7 p.m. 20,-

000 people had gathered in the Praca da Se. Convened by members of Congress, presidents of trade associations, trade unionists and others to protest against the Fernando de Noronha agreement, and prepared for by an intensive campaign, the meeting responded to the desire of the masses of the people to meet and discuss a problem of such great national importance.

The same evening a Fernando de Noronha Defense Committee was set up, with popular support. This new body was launched with the reading of a statement which noted that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Macedo Soares, had signed the agreement leasing Fernando de Noronha for a guided missile tracking base, said that the American Ambassador, according to press reports, was demanding cession of the towns of Maceio, Natal and Fortaleza for additional military installations, and invited all citizens to

join the wide protest movement.

A large group of members of Congress of various parties is supporting the popular opposition to military bases.

Several state parliaments have protested to the competent authorities. And the legislative assemblies of the states of Rio and Recife, the Bello Horizonte city council, the prefecture of Campos and many other elected bodies have actively joined the campaign.

THE Brazilian Peace Movement has proposed:

- Annulment of this agreement as an attack on the rights of the Brazilian people;
- If this could not be done immediately, neutralization of its national and international effects by preventing aggravation of the situation by further concessions;
- Avoidance of Brazil becoming the scene of conflicts that would benefit neither the Brazilian people nor mankind.

MAKING OF A SOCIALIST

(Continued from Page 5)

everyone I talked to knew of another Socialist, some miles away. . . .

I was now a part of the organized Socialist movement. I was a pioneer in Socialism with a crusader's spirit. I was a pioneer in knowledge, practice and organization. I learned much from Socialists I met. I learned that there were many points of view as to what Socialism was. I became an agitator pure and simple.

When Dr. Titus organized a class to train public speakers for street

corners, I joined. He admonished the class to 1) know what you are going to say; 2) say it so the listener will understand you; 3) stop speaking when you are through saying what you had in mind to say. When it came my turn to make my first speech I confused myself and confused the audience. I had selected as my topic an explanation of surplus value. My knees began to shake and I forgot what I was going to say. I dismounted from the soapbox in shame. But in time I learned.

CHANGE THE WORLD

(Continued from Page 7)

serious one of being always broke. But it has this one supreme and shining virtue—it speaks out for truth and the people. Those great swollen slickies and prostitute newspapers with their barrels of cash fail miserably in the test of truth. It was the pauper papers like Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit not fat, boastful Colliath, Life magazine, that exposed the Scottsboro frameup or first reported the truth of the 1929 depression, when all the kept press was still skillfully and shamelessly, denying the tragic truth.

By MIKE GOLD

The radical press will be needed so long as a single injustice remains on earth. More than ever is it needed today, when the bomb-happy Wall Street generals threaten to blow up our planet. Who will expose the depths of their imperialist cunning and insanity? Not the million dollar press, certainly. Let us persist in the fight. We will all die or all greatly live. The only choice today is between world suicide or world brotherhood, and it is we who are on the side of brotherhood and life. "Affairs are now soul-size." Let us grow up to meet them.

Behind Soviet Ouster of 4 Is People's Striving for Change

By A. B. MAGIL

LET'S take another look at that big explosion in the Soviet Union that blew four top figures out of the leadership. First, there is what didn't happen. No head-chopping.

The predicted trial of Malenkov, the summary execution of Molotov and all the other horrors headlined by the soothsayers of the commercial press have not materialized.

Instead, Malenkov, by profession an electrical engineer, has been made manager of a hydroelectric plant in East Kazakhstan, and Molotov, Kaganovich and Shepilov are also slated to get new if modest jobs.

Second, there has been no crisis in the Soviet Communist Party and government, no shattering power struggle. So calm was everything after the explosion of July 4 that only a few days later party chief Khrushchev and Premier Bulganin left on a state visit to Czechoslovakia.

THERE IS every evidence that the ouster, though as much a surprise to the Soviet public as to people in other countries, once the reasons for it became known through the resolution of the party Central Committee, had the massive support of the Soviet people.

This was because the struggle between individuals at the top was in essence only the reflection of the struggle for change which the millions down below have been waging—change already achieved as well as still to come. The Central Committee resolution speaks of the four ousted men as "sectarian and dogmatic," charges that they "are shackled by old notions and methods," "failed to see the new conditions, the new situation."

Even so hard-bitten an anti-Sovieteer as Harry Schwartz of the New York Times rejects the idea that "the Soviet people played no part in the fight. On the contrary, the evidence suggests that the pressure of the Soviet people was very much on the minds of all the actual contestants." (Times, July 14.)

The pressure of the Soviet people has been in the direction of a foreign policy that leaves no stone unturned to achieve peaceful coexistence, and of domestic policies that mean higher living standards, more democracy, less bureaucracy, more rights for the national republics, correction of the abuses and crimes of the last phase of the Stalin era.

The four ex-leaders were accused of directly or indirectly placing roadblocks in the path of all such developments.

IT IS believed that the key issue which finally brought the struggle in the party presidium to a head was the industrial reorganization program. This program was announced by Nikita Khrushchev on March 30. It is a bold plan—made possible and necessary by the gigantic growth of Soviet industry—to decentralize the operative management of industry, hitherto concentrated in Moscow, and shift it to the point of production in regional economic administrative areas.

Wrapped up in this issue are such questions as cutting down bureaucracy, widening democracy through greater local control over industry, extension of the rights of the national republics, and more efficient industrial development to produce higher living standards.

The commercial press gives the impression that this was something Khrushchev fished out of his hat in opposition to most of his colleagues in the leadership. Actually the beginnings of decentralization go back to the period preceding the 20th Congress of the Soviet party (February 1956). The plan itself was under discussion for months and was announced only after being endorsed by the party Central Committee of 133 members.

On May 10 it was enacted into law by the Supreme Soviet.

WHAT THE press largely covered up was that between March 30 and the action of the Supreme Soviet there took place a remarkable public discussion such as would be impossible in a capitalist country.

"According to preliminary figures," said Khrushchev in his report to the Supreme Soviet, "more than 514,000 meetings were held between March 30 and May 4 at industrial enterprises and construction sites, in scientific bodies and institutes, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, in army units and in educational establishments."

"The meetings were attended by 40,820,000 people, of whom more than 2,300,000 spoke and made remarks and suggestions for improving management in industry and construction. . . . Over 68,000 people submitted proposals, observations and amendments through the central and local press."

Khrushchev's report—as yet available in English only in a pamphlet published in Britain—shows that many changes were made in the original proposals as a result of this public discussion. Further changes were added in the course of debate in the Supreme Soviet.

IMAGINE General Motors submitting plans for its type of decentralization for public discussion by

its workers! Of course, when GM moves plants out of Michigan, it's not the workers who are better off—and certainly not those thrown out of jobs.

It seems to me that Khrushchev was fully justified in saying that the nationwide discussion around the industrial decentralization program "was another striking demonstration of Soviet democracy."

Yet it would have been even more striking if the millions who participated had had the opportunity of knowing the views of those who opposed the plan. This is more than a question of giving the opposition its day in the court. There is much to be said for the Leninist practice of mass discussion of all contending views within the framework of socialist ideology, of enlisting the people from the outset in the struggle for that which is right through the direct clash with that which is wrong.

THERE will be more changes in the Soviet Union. The process is irreversible because the Soviet people, who in a few months will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of their great socialist revolution, will not go back or stand still. They are moving toward the fulfillment of all that socialism implies.

There is no conflict between these strivings and the needs and aspirations of most Americans. On the contrary, our own personal and national interests require that we break through the powerful obstructions big business and its representatives have erected toward coexisting with the Soviet Union in a world free of the threat of H-bomb warfare.

McCarthyites Shift Senate Probe to Labor and Strikes

The McCarthyite bloc in the Senate Rackets Committee has been victorious in its drive to shift major attention towards "investigating" political action by labor and strikes, especially of the auto union.

Chairman John McClellan announced last week, after a sharp struggle in the committee in which Senator Karl Mundt was spokesman for the campaign initiated by the late Wisconsin Senator, that the field of 11 topics chosen for investigation are included, "political action," "secondary boycotts" and "organization picketing."

Those topics will cover the demand for a probe of the Kohler, (Wisconsin), strike and boycott of its products conducted by the United Auto Workers union and of the UAW's effective political action in Michigan on the claim that union funds were used in violation of Taft-Hartley. The committee's investigators are already gathering material for the two probes.

Reuther Says: Expose Trusts

(Continued from Page 1)

indignation and struggle.

Reuther pointed out that the UAW initiated the demand, now all labor's demand, for a government investigation of the relation between prices, profits and wages, to fix the responsibility for higher prices. He cited much evidence in steel, automobile, oil and other fields showing that not wage increases but profiteering and deliberate rigging of prices by monopolistic corporations, were responsible.

The current hearings of the subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver, aim mainly to determine the effect of "administered prices" in key fields, like steel, auto, meat packing, paper manufacture and oil. The premise for the hearings, as stated in Kefauver's opening statement, was that the increasing monopolization trend also brings a "new" type of inflation, with prices deliberately raised without regard for market conditions or other factors. He observed that prices are rising today despite the fact that the fields affected, like steel or auto, are working well below their capacity and the demand for their products is well below their supply.

THE ISSUE commanding the

Kefauver Committee's attention, was highlighted last week in a report of the Senate Anti-Trust Committee. The report consists of data, showing that in the seven years 1947-1954, the 50 biggest companies increased their share of the total value added by manufacturing from 17 percent to 23 percent. This is based on the value of final manufactured products minus the value of the material that entered the plants.

The anti-monopoly report evoked immediate attacks from the United States Chamber of Commerce. A stronger "argument" however came in the second quarter corporation profit figures that are now being released and which show that the companies on the Kefauver target list are chalking up new all-time profits records. Simultaneously government figures show average wages are below the purchasing value of a year ago.

NOT ONLY LABOR but America's millions of "little business" people and farmers are interested in the anti-monopoly exposure getting under way. Former Senator Herbert Lehman, in a recent speech before a business college

the hot corner

by jack styles

That Wild N.L. Race

The Phillies and the Dodgers conspired last week to make this column's debut a memorable example of rookie brashness and premature prediction. The first copies of last week's paper in which I blithely wrote off Dodger pennant hopes for the year weren't even off the presses when the Brooks erupted to sweep consecutive series from Cincinnati and Milwaukee. Meanwhile, the "flash in the pan" Phillies took a three game set from the League-leading Cardinals and, at this writing (Tuesday afternoon), Mayo Smith's men are sitting on top of the heap.

This perilous situation obviously calls for some thorough self-critical analysis of certain long-standing and deep-seated (there's a gymnastic stunt for you) weaknesses in my theoretical development. However, since the Braves and Cards may very well make mincemeat of any such self-criticism before the week is out, let's save the recriminations until October.

(What's that, boss? A railroad ticket? I'm not going anywhere. I am? Where the heck is Ust-Kamenogorsk?)

If you still have any lingering doubts about the growing effectiveness of the Dodger mound corps, a glance at the current Earned-Run Averages should settle all arguments. Of the eleven NL hurlers with the lowest ERA's to date, five (Koufax, Podres, Newcombs, Labine and Drysdale) are from the Brooklyn pitching staff.

Add to this the continued steady swatting of Cimoli and Hodges, the overdue recent clouting of Duke Snider, the emergence of Charley Neal as a first-class big league shortstop, and the possible return to form of Sal Maglie, and it looks like the Brooks—(he did say Ust-Kamenogorsk, didn't he?)—and it looks like an awfully interesting pennant race right down to the wire.

Baseball mystery of the year: What makes the Phillies tick? Hitting? Top batting average on the club is Richie Ashburn's modest .281 with Rip Repulski and rookie Frank Bouchee fluctuating around the .270 mark. Pitching? Aside from newcomer Jack Sanford whose sensational debut is the talk of the league, the rest of the Philly mound staff isn't frightening anyone unduly. Conclusion? The National League flag will be won by the Ust-Kamenogorsk Kamels.

Hoad, Gonzales and the "Pros"

The bigwigs of Australian "amateur" tennis are kicking up quite a fuss over Lew Hoad's decision to play for pay from now on. Australian Lawn Tennis Assn. officers have threatened to keep promoter Jack Kramer's forthcoming "down under" tour off Association-controlled courts in retaliation.

In response to charges of "ingratitude" and "betrayal," the 22-year-old Hoad gave a calm and sensible answer. "I have been playing for the Australian Lawn Tennis Assn. all over the world since I was 16," said the Wimbledon champ. "Now I think it is time I played for myself and made some money."

Opinion here is that if the strong, blond youngster can steer clear of the back and arm troubles which have been plaguing him on and off over the past few years, Hoad can give Dick Gonzales stiffer competition than fellow-Australians Ken Rosewall and Frank Sedgman have been able to offer. Hoad has the big serve and power game which are fundamental requirements for anyone hoping to challenge Gonzales' lock on the pro crown.

Patterson-Jackson Title Go

The forthcoming Heavyweight Championship bout between Floyd Patterson and Hurricane Jackson seems to have produced nothing more than a loud yawn from fight fans so far, despite the fact that Patterson won a split decision in their last encounter. The heavyweights square off under the lights at Yankee Stadium next Monday night, July 29th. See next week's Worker for our exclusive unprecedented prediction on the battle. (Ust-Kamenogorsk, here I come!)

said "today, our entire economy is the giants." Lehman noted the coming to consist of a few giants trend of mergers, going steadily upward and observed that a new "professional class" is developing in the service of these giant corporations who transmit "the corporate ideology" to the country as a whole.

In the coming weeks we will see a sharp struggle between the anti-monopoly forces, represented by such spokesmen like Kefauver, Reuther and "bright young men and women who occupy the desks of the giant corporate headquarters buildings" as Lehman calls them.

NATIONAL STANDING - CIRCULATION & FUND CAMPAIGN

as of week ending July 15, 1957						
STATE	WKE GOAL	TO DATE	D.W. GOAL	TO DATE	FUND DRIVE GOAL	Raised To Date
Connecticut	150	72	75	39	\$750	\$390.00
Colo. N. Mex. Wyom.	...	10	...	7	...	65.00
Illinois	1,000	622	200	165	5,000	3,105.66
Indiana	50	30	25	19	750	144.44
Iowa	...	8	...	5	250	5.00
Maryland-D.C.	175	167	100	96	1,500	585.50
Michigan	300	149	100	76	2,000	877.56
Minnesota-Dakotas	250	302	60	41	1,000	411.50
Missouri	50	33	25	18	500	106.50
Montana, Idaho	35	28	10	8	...	5.00
New England	175	151	75	79	2,500	850.50
New Jersey	500	256	150	110	4,500	1,746.00
Ohio	200	95	75	48	2,000	480.00
Oklahoma, Arkansas	...	4	...	3	...	...
Eastern Pennsylvania	500	218	125	83	4,500	1,345.50
Western Pennsylvania	30	16	15	11	1,000	493.00
South	...	55	...	42	...	131.50
West Virginia	...	8	...	5	...	...
Wisconsin	150	111	60	32	1,500	783.18
Miscellaneous	200	314	100	317	...	238.00
TOTAL (outside N.Y.)	3,500	2,646	1,300	1,204	\$25,000	\$11,738.37
NEW YORK STATE	5,500	1,765	1,000	509	75,000	\$21,211.30
TOTAL U.S.A.	9,000	4,411	2,300	1,713	\$100,000	\$32,949.67

BOOKS

MY NATIVE GROUNDS. By Royal Wilbur France. Cameron Associates. 255 pps. \$3.

IT IS AN historical characteristic of mankind that it has the capacity to produce upon necessary occasion men and women of wisdom, understanding, ability, humor, energy, singleness of purpose and love of their fellow men. It is true that most individuals possess one or more of these attributes. When, however, we find them all embodied in one person, fused and tempered in the furnace of soul-troubling times, then we have a Royal Wilbur France, author of the autobiography "My Native Grounds."

"The writer of this book," says Alexander Meiklejohn in his brief introduction, "is a good man to know. Every American who is disturbed by the current threats against our Constitutional Freedom should get acquainted with him."

It is a happy coincidence that the publication of "My Native Grounds" should have been followed so closely by a number of Supreme Court decisions affecting the very field to which Dr. France has devoted himself since the spring of 1952.

At that time, spurred, he writes, by Justice Douglas' magazine article "The Black Silence of Fear," he resigned his teaching post at Rollins College, Florida, in order to concentrate his energies on the defense of that Constitutional Freedom.

Consequently, he first appeared in connection with the appeal of six Baltimore Smith Act defendants, of which this reviewer was one, aiding in preparation of the brief and sharing the argument before the Fourth Circuit Court.

HIS COMMENT on that experience—the appeal was denied—reveals both the temper of the times and the temper of the man. "When I looked into the hard faces of the

judges I knew that we were doomed to lose . . . I knew that the judges' minds were tight as closed traps and their hearts pitilessly cold where anything touching upon communism was concerned." The unusually scant courtesy accorded him by the hard-faced judges was a discouraging introduction to a new and deliberately chosen life.

Fortunately, by both background and temperament he was eminently fitted to do battle for his convictions. A Virginia grandfather who threw in his lot with the Union when his native state seceded, a mother who while in her teens became a nurse for wounded soldiers, a father who gave up the practice of law to become a Presbyterian minister, bequeathed to young Royal France a tradition of choice dictated by conscience.

TWICE during his eventful life he made such choices. The first was in 1928, when he gave up a lucrative law practice to enter the teaching profession. As he writes of it: "My life was going along and I was working on matters that had no permanent value . . . (Now) I enjoyed having to relate practice to theory and theory to practice. I felt the glow of life in teaching young people." So for the next 23 years the young people of Rollins College were able to drink of the strength and wisdom of one who opened his economics course by saying, ". . . no teacher has a right to tell you what to think. He has a right, though, to tell you how to think."

His passionate conviction that the right to think and to express one's thought is inviolable led him at the age of 68 to his second decisive choice—to give up teaching and devote the rest of his life to the defense of civil liberties. He saw the wave of Smith Act prose-

cutions and allied indictments as "the most severe and extended repression of men's freedom to speak and write their thoughts in all our history." He was particularly concerned about the difficulties Communists were having at that time obtaining counsel, and therefore offered his services first to them.

NOT a Marxist—he refers to himself as a Keynesian—nevertheless he recognizes the need for socialist control and distribution of the social product. He declares "many of the Soviet's mistakes were understandable," and argues that "American Socialism, if and when it (comes), would be an altogether different thing from that of the Russian regime," established as it was in an industrially backward, almost wholly illiterate country.

"My Native Grounds" is essentially a five-year portrait, through the nationwide activities of its author, of an America painfully digging itself out of the near-Fascist, McCarthyite morass into which it had been pushed after World War II. A special feature is its interpretation of American Communists to the American public. It admirably fulfills Dr. France's often expressed desire to be a "bridge" of understanding between Communists as an unpopular minority, and the majority of his countrymen who, earnestly adhering to the democratic tradition, still need to learn that defense of unpopular opinion is an integral part of that tradition.

No review would be complete without paying tribute, as Dr. France does, to Ethel Camp France, his wife, who died last December just after "My Native Grounds" had been accepted for publication. For almost half a century this small, frail woman had made herself a part of all his actions, illuminating his life and the lives of all she met with her bright being. Her loss is great; her contribution, through herself and through her husband, is lasting.

DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG

'Sweet Smell of Success'

Ruthless Portrait of A Gossip Columnist

"SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS," a Norma-Curtleigh Production by Hecht, Hill and Lancaster, released through United Artists. Starring Burt Lancaster and Tony Curtis and introducing Susan Harrison. Featuring Marty Milner, Sam Levene, Barbara Nichols and the Chico Hamilton Quintet. Screenplay by Clifford Odets and Ernest Lehman, from Mr. Lehman's novelette. Directed by Alexander McKendrick, produced by James Hill, photographed by James Wong Howe. At Loew's State.

By JACK GREENSTEIN

IF THERE'S any truth to the old superstition that disasters come in threes, the top-dog celebrities of our mass communication media can relax, now that "Sweet Smell of Success" has made its appearance on the screen. In rapid succession we have had exposes of four-star heels who dominate radio ("The Great Man"), television ("A Face in the Crowd") and now, the Broadway scandal columnist, loathingly dissected by the scalpel of screen playwrights Clifford Odets and Ernest Lehman and etched in acid by a fine group of film artists. Other popular idols, busily concealing their feet in clay, may well wonder whether Hollywood has overlooked them or is just now getting around to them.

One thing is certain. The next expose (and the success of the recent trio would seem to portend others) will have to go a long, long way to outdo the merciless drubbing given the syndicated scandal mongers in this ruthless portrait. Messrs. Odets and Lehman have fashioned a bitterly brilliant indictment. Happily, it is presented for them through outstanding performances by Tony Curtis, whose acting ability finally is allowed to triumph over his good looks, and by newcomer Susan Harrison, who may some day replace Grace Kelly even if she doesn't have MGM's publicity machine working for her. Credit, too, the crisp, knowing direction of Alexander MacKendrick and the fabulous photography of

from five billion in 1947 to 46 billion in 1955. Profits multiplied eight-fold, while non-mining wages were only 3.6 times higher.

DOZENS of messages, many from unions not affiliated to the CGT, arrived at the congress to testify to the agreement of the French workers with the CGT address, which "sets no condition on the opening of discussions on the unification of the trade union movement except that there be no political, philosophic or religious discrimination." It declares that the representatives of the CGT are ready for this moment on "to engage in discussions with representatives of other union federations." Thus at the very top came the affirmation that all workers could be united in one federation "independent of the state, employers, parties and churches, a great democratic organization with a common program for all workers without discrimination."

A great demonstration of the strength of the CGT, which is far and away the most representative workers' center in France, the congress also testified to the profound sentiments of proletarian internationalism of the French working class. The fraternal delegates of socialist and capitalist countries—and colonial countries struggling for independence—will long remember the ovations they received.

The congress gave a standing ovation to the CGT message to Algerian workers, underlining the CGT's determination to do everything possible to put an end to this ruinous war.

Academy Award winner James Wong Howe, through whose lens Times Square and its environs becomes more than just a backdrop, but an active participant in the film.

THE "Sweet Smell of Success" is the elusive aroma in the nostrils of Sid Falco, a Broadway press agent who is, perhaps, Odet's Golden Boy reborn into an era and atmosphere infinitely more complicated and more brutal in its soul-devouring race after the holy buck. His stock-in-trade is his access to the 60 million readers of the great, infallible dirt-disher, J. J. Huntsecker, known to all as just "J. J." (Wonder WW who else WWallows in WW identical initials?) In order to maintain and expand his position, young Falco must cater to every whim of his prophet, including smearing and finally framing a musician who loves the great one's sister, only to become, himself, another of the daily sacrifices to the column.

IN the course of unfolding this story, "Sweet Smell of Success" throws a bright beam of truth into the dimly-lit saloons which are the Olympus of our present-day celebrity-deities. We visit "21," where J. J. holds court, lecturing a Senator on how to reach the White House, much as another, real-life columnist WWas WWont to do at the Stork Club. (WWhat WWas his name?) We hear the bright, cynical, know-all catch phrases that pass for witty conversation on Broadway—dialogue that bears the stamp of Clifford Odets' ear and pen. We see, most clearly, the dry rot of venality and corruption that stands out so starkly against the glitter and brocade. We are made to shudder at J. J.'s self-glorifying depravities and some of us can rejoice that, while J. J. is left unscathed at the film's end, life has improved upon celluloid in the spectacular decline of J. J.'s prototype.

THOUGH Burt Lancaster's independent company, Hecht, Hill and Lancaster, presents the film, Tony Curtis is unquestionably its star. (His Norma-Curtleigh Productions made the picture). After an endless array of epics in which this young man from the lower East Side was called upon to do little more than show his curly black hair and his fine teeth, Tony Curtis finally gets a chance to act. And there's no holding him!

He turns in an intense, feeling portrait of an "operator" who might have some scruples, but simply cannot afford to indulge them, any more than he can afford the luxury of regret or compassion. These commodities are free in the income bracket from which he is desperately escaping. In the upper reaches of the ringside table bracket they are purchasable, but the price comes high: to have them today is to mortgage the future. All this comes across, partly in the dialogue, but mostly through Mr. Curtis' first-rate performance.

Viewers will recall that Mr. Curtis first showed acting promise in "Five Bridges to Cross," which also gave him a chance to portray a character whom he might have known in his early years. It is much too early to make predictions on the strength of one fine performance, but there is a goal which Tony Curtis might set his sights on: the untimely deaths of John Garfield and Humphrey Bogart left great gaps in the roster of real film talent. Both of them sought out and enriched films with real meaning. In "Sweet Smell of Success," Tony Curtis has made an admirable beginning.

French Labor Congress Spurs Trade Union Unity Moves

By M. TARTAKOWSKY

PARIS.

THERE has been much talk about the 31st Congress of the General Confederation of Workers (CGT). The commercial press gave it a lot of space from the beginning. Interesting things happened all right, but not what the press expected—or hoped for. Its chagrin was all the greater in that it proved in its own pages that all its previous assertions about the so-called Communist CGT were deliberate lies.

What actually remains with the reader who followed the congress in this press? The conviction that the most varied opinions are represented in the CGT and that they are expressed with fullest freedom. But this is only one of the conclusions to be drawn from the six-day congress (June 16-23).

UNDER the watchful eyes of the working class, men dedicated to the improvement of its conditions examined the various paths open to it. Thus the question of trade union unity came naturally to the fore.

The CGT was first to raise the question of trade union reunification and not only to its own members, but before the whole French working class. After all, one of the characteristics of the present situation is that the problem of unification is now being discussed outside the CGT—even in the leadership of the Force Ouvriere and CFTC (the former the socialist-dominated union setup, and the latter, the Catholics).

OF course the character of the CGT explains the various thesis put forth at the congress. In the name of the CGT's Bureau, Benoit Frac-



ALAIN LE LEAP

hon, general secretary, delivered an address to active members, to the F.O., the CFTC, the National Federation of Education, etc.

Pierre Le Brun, CGT secretary, spoke in his own name and that of some other militants; and his speech was full of reformist ideas and advocated the organization of the various shades of opinion.

This was supposed to be an aid to trade union unification. Discussion centered on this point. The tone of the discussion remained calm and fraternal, a fact which impressed many observers and which is the hallmark of a mass trade unionism.

Criticisms were exchanged, but concessions were made by both sides and final accord was reached both on the activities report and on the address to trade unionists. Pierre Le Brun withdrew his motion on organization of the various opinions.

The Bureau was reelected unani-

mously, with Benoit Frachon and Alain Le Leap continuing as general secretaries of the CGT.

What was the nature of the compromise? The original address included an innuendo on the debate that developed on the various points of view. In the final text, this sentence was eliminated.

The rapporteur of the resolutions committee described the spirit of the discussion very well, showing that both sides wanted unity: "Whenever an act of unity is required, we end by coming to an agreement."

THE final report is a program of class struggle, with its blows directed at the bosses and reaction. It casts the necessary light on the road to unity. Unity arises not from abstract speculations outside the experience of the masses, but from constant practice in the united front in the thousand battles the working class must lead to assure its daily bread and its liberties.

The workers are feeling the need of this all the more that their economic conditions are deteriorating. The general secretary's report showed that the advantages obtained in the great strikes of 1955 have been dissipated since in the rising cost of living.

According to official figures, minimum salaries today should be 4,000 francs more than they actually are to conserve 1953's purchasing power. An official publication reveals that in 1956, there were 1,813,000 salaried employees who earned less than 25,000 francs a month.

If the workers have suffered as a result of government policies, the corporations, on the other hand, have had no cause for complaint. Net profits of 244 metallurgical companies listed on the Bourse rose

Illinois Trade Union Merger Still Faces Many Differences

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO. — Almost two full years have passed since the national AFL and CIO merged. Now at long last, a merger convention, in the state of Illinois has been set for Illinois.

Many a rank-and-filer has asked "Why the delay?" To this question none of the state's labor leaders have attempted to give a full answer thus far.

The last two years have been of historic importance for the people of Illinois. Certainly a united labor movement could have well helped in solving some of these problems.

AFTER two years of negotiations between the two organizations in Illinois, many of the differences that separated the leadership of both still remain. Now, under pressure from the national organization, there is the realization that many of the differences will have to be resolved after a merger.

Traditionally, the Illinois AFL unions have maintained a much more "autonomous" status, than has been true of the CIO unions. The AFL has had a more minimum apparatus on a state level than the CIO. While the AFL is far larger than the CIO in the state, it has relied to a great degree on its local unions.

On the other hand, the CIO in the state, has looked upon its state body as a sort of mobilizing center for all of its unions. With its civil rights committee, farm-labor committee, community services program and political action machinery, it has had a more elaborate top machinery in the state. This has been one of the differences between the two organizations.

WHAT role should the state organization play, has been one of the big issues holding up the merger in the past. Not unrelated to this question is the matter of full-time jobs, an ever present topic of discussion in top labor circles. The CIO, with its smaller membership, had a larger staff, which it requested the AFL to absorb. This the AFL has not been willing to do.

On the part of some leaders of both AFL and CIO, that your reporter has talked to, there has been the feeling that the "other side" is unreasonable. Whether or not the top leadership could arrive at agreement was placed far and beyond the needs of the rank-and-file for a united state organization.

Another decisive reason for the two-year delay in arriving at a merger agreement was the absence of pressure from local unions on the leadership for

merger. The "leave-it-to-the-top-committees" attitude bodes no good for the future if it continues in the locals.

IMPORTANT differences between the top AFL and CIO circles on issues affecting political action, have been a major source of differences in the past. It is an open secret, that many of the labor leaders, particularly Reuben Soderstrom, state president of the AFL, were not too anxious to effectuate a merger before this state session of the legislature.

This has its background in the historic relationship of many Illinois labor leaders, AFL and CIO, with the political machines. Some are closer to the state machines, others have a greater tie-up with city political machines.

In Chicago, for example, both the AFL and CIO top leaders have maintained a close relation to the Daley machine. On the state level most of the CIO leaders support the Democrats, while an important section of the AFL leaders support the Republicans.

THUS, during the past legislative session of the legislature at Springfield, virtually on the eve of a state merger, one witnessed the spectacle of a separate AFL legislative committee and a CIO legislative committee. Soderstrom headed the AFL committee and Willard Allen of the UAW headed the CIO committee. Certainly the needs of labor were great enough to demand a unified committee. But many differences, including one of outlook toward the state GOP administration were a factor in keeping the two committees separated.

On a ward and precinct level and in some cities in Illinois there no longer are separate PAC and LLPE committees. On this score the influence of the national organization under the leadership of James McDevitt has been a positive one. But this trend for unity on political action that has been necessary at the grass roots level did not develop in Springfield.

There are more differences at the top level, than there are in the precinct and ward. It is just like in the local union, where there usually is support for a good steward who handles the grievances, but all of the local politicking takes place around the top local officers.

IN Chicago, COPE (Committee on Political Education) has had both AFL and CIO participants at the neighborhood level. It should be pointed out however, there most of the spark for local COPE organization have come from AFL unions. It is in

Plan Probe of Housing Bias In Major Michigan Cities

LANSING — Discrimination in housing in the major Michigan urban areas will be studied by a state citizens commission to be appointed next month.

This announcement was made by Sidney Shevitz, chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, who is to meet with Governor Williams to determine the commission's scope and membership.

In a nation-wide survey carried last year by the American Sociological Review, Flint was ranked as fourth most segregated among 20 cities studied. Other Michigan cities come close to Flint's unenviable record of more than 98 percent segregated.

Real estate interests find it to their economic advantage to maintain ghetto conditions. Their pattern is to open up limited areas of older housing to Negro purchasers only when they have available new homes at inflated prices which they hope to sell to the white former owners. At this point they attempt to panic the white home-owners with tales about the "undesirability" of their newly-arrived Negro neighbors, and fabrications regarding the dip in home values which will allegedly occur.

In isolated instances, this scheme to profiteer from heighten-

ing racial antagonisms has been thwarted by alert and forward-looking citizens.

Last Wednesday's Detroit News carried a heart-warming story regarding the Leslie block between Wildermere and Lawton, in Detroit, where established white residents have gone out of their way to get to know and appreciate their new Negro neighbors. Some white families have even moved into this newly-integrated neighborhood for the express purpose of bringing up their children in a truly democratic and normal atmosphere. A well-attended block get-together was addressed by representatives of the city Commission on Community Relations.

Citizens of Detroit — and more recently of Ann Arbor — have a decided advantage over many other Michigan cities in that such community or human relations commissions exist. Here an official branch of municipal government reinforces the efforts of forward-looking private citizens and their organizations to combat instances of anti-Negro violence and to encourage amicable and constructive living-together.

Unofficial bodies — like the Quakers — in various parts of the country have also had considerable success in combatting the deli-

berate "panic" efforts of real estate sharks. They have canvassed neighborhoods scheduled for the panic treatment, convincing white home-owners that no valid economic or social reason for panic exists. Signs have then been posted proclaiming that the owners' homes were not for sale, and that the owners believe in practicing democracy.

Trade unions and other non-governmental bodies have formed cooperative housing associations in various communities to build exemplary non-segregated housing. In many cities — and Flint is a shameful exception — citizens' organizations have successfully combatted the racist objections of powerful real estate interests to the procuring of government funds for integrated housing projects. In New York State citizens secured passage of a law barring any government aid whatsoever — including FHA-backed loans — for segregated housing.

The study to be conducted in Michigan is bound to reveal a painfully undemocratic situation in this state's housing situation. A thorough study would also put the spotlight on the resultant bad effects on all other aspects of human relations. These bad effects are particularly evident in the junior and senior high schools where often white and Negro students are brought together for the first time, after attending grade schools which are all-white or all-Negro in accordance with segregated housing situations. Unhealthy attitudes of "superiority" or "inferiority" — fostered during these grade school years — create antagonisms which all-too-frequently attain riot proportions between teen-agers.

Much can be hoped — and sought — for as a result of the FEPC's projected study. Stringent anti-segregation legislation — in the spirit of the Supreme Court's decision — is long overdue.

Matles Wins Retrial

Federal Judge Walter Bruchhausen who on March 26 stripped UE Organization Director James Matles of his citizenship, has ordered the trial reopened on the basis of the Supreme Court's decisions.

Matles, a leader of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, was denaturalized after a six-week trial on the testimony of government-paid stoolpigeons who claimed he was a Communist and called for "force and violence" prior to his naturalization.

The main basis for Bruchhausen's new decision was the High Court's ruling in the case of Clinton Jencks that requires the government to make available reports to the FBI if the material is related to the testimony used against the defendant.

In the Matles case, effective cross-examination of the government's stools was made impossible because their reports to the FBI were denied to the defense. Bruchhausen ruled:

"Motion is granted to the extent of opening the judgment for the purpose of taking testimony on cross-examination of the govern-

the big shops that PAC has done a good job.

The merger of both forms, neighborhood and shop work on political action, together with a more independent approach on the part of all spokesmen for labor on BOTH old parties, could give the new merged state organization a vital and necessary arm. In instances where the labor leaders have done the bidding of the machine political leaders, be it either following the donkey or the elephant, the best interests of the rank-and-file have taken a beating.

One of the major needs of the new merged labor movement in Illinois is a strong political action arm, with representation from local unions to help influence its policies. As long as the top maneuvering continues, and is predominant, labor in Illinois will have no greater influence on the political life of the state than it has had in the past. The state merger offers the opportunity to turn over a new leaf.



MATLES

ment's witnesses (Maurice) Malkin; (Joseph) Kornfeder and (Robert) Pitcoff and the government at the time of such cross-examination is directed to produce such statements made then as are in its possession."

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You Can Register Now and Save Time and Trouble

By MAX GORDON

In the foyer of my Washington Heights apartment fortress, hangs a neat placard which reads: "Qualified Voters May Register to Vote at P.S. 132 - 185 Washington Ave."

The placard reports that forms for registration may be obtained at the Washington Heights-Inwood Democratic Club, 15th A.D. South. And it explains that under the new system of Permanent Registration, you may get caught in a rush if you wait for the usual October registration period.

And so, it suggests you should register in advance at the above-mentioned place during the central registration period, which ends Aug. 23.

The placard, we are informed, was printed and hung on the apartment house wall by the Wash-

ington Heights-Inwood Democratic Club.

I haven't yet followed the advice of the placard, but intend to right soon.

It is all part of the anxious effort of city election officials to get as many voters as possible signed up early this year so as to avoid the headache and feet-ache of the October sign-up rush.

In the past, it has always been possible to register centrally—at various borough election headquarters—any time up to about the end of August. Very few people did it, however. They preferred to wait until the regular registration week when the registration process would get around to the neighborhood. Nobody cared much whether or not many people registered centrally since the vast bulk of the electorate confined its response to the regular week.

But there is something new added this year. While through-

out the land many large cities have permanent registration, this is the first time it is being tried in a major city in New York State and in the biggest city in the land at that.

Under this system, you register once and remained registered unless you fail to vote two years in a row or you move.

But that initial registration is a cumbersome, lengthy process. And so the City Fathers have fixed two weeks as a regular registration period—the first two weeks in October, starting with Sept. 30.

But they are also putting heavy emphasis on the central registration setup and are urging as many as possible to sign up at this time. They have established 27 branch offices throughout the city to make it easier to sign up centrally. Any citizen eligible to vote in the fall election can sign up at any branch office in his or her borough.

The borough election headquarters are open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., as is a Varick Street branch the Wall Street district. The branch offices are open from 5 P.M. to 10 P.M. during weekdays.

So far, the drive has not helped much. At latest reckoning, at the end of last week, only about 60,000 had signed up since Permanent Registration went into effect May 1, or not much over two percent of the total turnout normal for a city election year. The public is not accustomed to central registration, and has apparently not yet caught on.

The nature of the mayoralty election this year is not helpful. There is likely to be little excitement created by a race between Mayor Wagner and the GOP's Robert K. Christenberry. In part, it is recognized widely as no contest. In part, neither candidate is likely to carry the electorate to heights of enthusiasm. Moreover, even where there is excitement in an election contest, it does not awaken until fairly close to the actual election.

One aspect of the situation which is concerning trade union leaders is that there is a statewide referendum this year as to whether or not to hold a state constitutional convention in 1959. Unionists want the convention because they hope to break through the lop-sided representation system which gives urban areas, and hence workers, a raw deal in state politics. If there is a small turnout, the referendum may go against the holding of a convention.

So far, the problem of getting people to register centrally has been a public relations job. There seems to have been very little of the down-to-earth organizational job represented by the placard put up by the Washington Heights-Inwood Democratic Club.

Mayhap, if labor, Negro and Puerto Rican organizations and civic groups saw to it that such jobs were done in every neighborhood, and if they took steps to get registration forms around, there might be better results.

WHERE TO REGISTER TO VOTE

Central registration for PPR ends August 23. The borough offices where this can be done are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturday. These are:

Manhattan, 400 Broome St., and 80 Varick St.
Brooklyn, Municipal Bldg., Room 600
Bronx, Boro Hall, Third and Tremont Aves.
Queens, Boro Hall, Queens Blvd. and Union Tpke., Kew Gardens
Richmond, 30 Bay St., St. George
Branch offices are open from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the following places:

MANHATTAN:

PS 89, 485 Lenox Ave.
PS 132, 185 Wadsworth Ave.
PS 118, 154 W. 93rd Street
New PS 19, First Ave. at 11th Street
PS 32, 357 W. 35th Street
Food Trades HS, 208 W. 13th Street
Hunter College, Playhouse Lobby, 68th St. and Park Avenue

BROOKLYN:

PS 259, 7201 Ft. Hamilton Pkwy.
PS 85, 635 Evergreen Ave.
PS 182, 5310 Glenwood Rd.
PS 125, 5307 14th Ave.
PS 167, 1025 Eastern Pkwy.
Abraham Lincoln HS, Ocean Pkwy. and West Ave.

BRONX:

County Court House, 161st St. and Grand Concourse.
Bronx HS of Science, E. 154th St. and Field Pl.
PS 7, 3201 Kingsbridge Ave.
PS 12, 2550 Frisby Ave.
PS 20, 1088 Fox Street

QUEENS:

William Bryant HS, 31st Ave. and 48th Street, Long Island City
Flushing HS, Northern Blvd. and Union Street, Flushing
Andrew Jackson HS, 116th Ave. and Francis Lewis Blvd., Cambria Heights
PS 23, 60-55 Catalpa Ave., Ridgewood
PS 44, 93-07 Rockaway Beach Blvd., Rockaway Beach

RICHMOND:

PS 45, 54 Lawrence Ave., W. New Brighton
PS 20, 161 Park Ave., Port Richmond
PS 14, 100 Tompkins Ave., Stapleton
PS 41, Clawson Street and Locust Ave., New Dorp
For any other information on registration, call the Board of Elections at Canal 6-2600.

ARMY REBUFS ACW, GIVES CONTRACT TO WYNN FIRM

WASHINGTON — The Army last week rejected the protest of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against award of a \$2,000,000 contract to a firm headed by a relative of Tripp Ross, former assistant secretary of defense, who had been exposed by a House committee for conflict-of-interest violations.

The Army released a letter to Jacob Potofsky, president of the ACW, informing him that the award of the contract for Airforce clothing was "in the best interest of the government."

The Southern Athletic Co., receiver of the contract, is one of the Wynn Enterprises, Potofsky noted. H. D. Wynn is a brother of Ross' wife. They jointly head the company. The Comptroller General of the U. S. had advised a House committee at its hearings that he considered it "repugnant to public

policy" for government contracts to go to a firm headed by a wife of a high government official. That was on the basis of earlier contracts.

Last February Ross resigned under fire as the committee was looking into his affairs. The President sent him a letter of thanks for his services.

Potofsky demanded an investigation of the contract award.

"It is a matter of public record," wrote Potofsky, "that the Wynn enterprises have repeatedly violated federal laws, including the Walsh-Healy Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act."

The Army informed him, however, it was not aware of evidence "within the running of the statute of limitations" that would "cast doubt" on the firm's inability to meet the contract requirements.

JAPAN RELAXES EMBARGO

TOKYO—Japan followed Britain last week and relaxed its trade embargo against China.

Certain strategic items are still on the prohibited list, but 200 or more items were freed by the action.

Lifting of the ban scaled the embargo down to the same level as the restrictions in existence against the Soviet Union.

The Japanese move had been anticipated for several weeks. Britain took the lead in breaking down the trade barriers, and was followed quickly by France and West Germany.

Japanese manufacturers of rolling stock and machine tools were espe-

cially pleased, and anticipated orders from Peking to carry out China's second five-year program which is to begin next year.

The same trading circles urged swift conclusion of a fourth private trade agreement between Japan and China to gain a long-range trade position in the competition from western Europe.

In 1939 Japan sold China 450 million dollars in goods and imported only 177 million. Last year Japan exported 67 million dollars in products to China and imported 83 million.

Japan's foreign trade for the fiscal year 1956 showed an unfavorable balance of more than one billion dollars.

CARNEGIE RALLY WILL ALSO BE A BIRTHDAY PARTY

Loving birthday greetings,
dear Elizabeth Flynn
may the sense of serving
mankind bring strength
and peace into your
brave heart

Affectionately
Helen Heller

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, veteran labor and Communist leader, didn't have her friends with her on her 65th birthday two years ago. For she spent that day in the Federal

Va., doing her three years under Woman's prison at Alderson, West, the Smith (Thought Control) Act.

She wasn't even able to get a personal note (reproduction shown in columns above) from the renowned humanitarian, Helen Keller. Miss Keller, who overcame blindness and deafness to make great contributions to many causes, hand-printed the note on occasion of Gurley Flynn's 65th birthday, Aug. 7, 1955.

Prison officials would not permit Gurley Flynn to receive the greetings sent her on Christmas, New Year's and on her birthday—except for those sent by a few "accredited" correspondents. Attorneys are now investigating the possibility of obtaining the return of the Flynn mail.

This year, however, hundreds of New Yorkers will celebrate—slightly prematurely—Gurley Flynn's 67th birthday at Carnegie Hall, July 24.

The meeting, under the auspices of the Joint Self-Defense Committee, will also hear Robert Thompson and Pettis Perry, recently released Smith Act prisoners, and will greet Alexander Bittleman, V. J. Jerome, Arnold Johnson and Louis Weinstock, co-defendants of Gurley Flynn who were freed in May.

Other speakers will include Eugene Dennis, secretary of national affairs of the Communist Party, John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker and John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, progressive weekly.

Cleveland Electric Brotherhood Admits 3 Negroes

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Local 38 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, bowing to a non-discrimination order and George Meany's intervention, has lifted its race bars to admit three Negroes but continued to bar Theodore Pinkston, whose application to enter was the focal point of the fight.

The local had been given until July 1 by the IBEW's international office to drop race bars and conform to the requirements of Cleveland's FEPC law and Community Relations Board ruling.

Local 38's submission climaxed a 10-year struggle that began with Urban League action. The fight to break down its race barriers runs further back. Elmer B. Thompson, 62, one of the three admitted, had sought to enter the local since 1915. He had been more than 40 years in the trade, and had advanced as far as a "temporary card" in Local 38 in 1949.

The basis for admission was a technical examination given applicants. Pinkston and another Negro applicant, James Floyd, Jr., were told they "flunked" the test. Those who passed it, in addition to Thom-

son, were George Wilcox and William Slaughter. The three were elated at having at long last broken through, but all were disappointed that Pinkston, whose fight led to the breakthrough, was "flunked."

Thompson told the Call & Post, a Negro community weekly, that "Pinkston is a better electrician than I am," and also has "skill and education." He added: "I can't understand how he could have failed the test."

Harry Baldau, head of the Cleveland Race Relations board, was also dissatisfied with the decision of the union and was studying the next procedure in the fight for Pinkston's right to a Local 38 union card.

"It appears that the holding of an examination was a sham," said Baldau, according to the Call & Post. "Pinkston passed two civil service examinations and has the experience necessary to qualify him for membership."

It was also learned that Pinkston was given no opportunity to prepare for the exams, with only several hours notice before the testing period.

Pinkston, graduate of a high school here, has a job with a Negro contractor. Although disappointed, he feels the initial victory won will open the union door to himself and to others.

The showdown point came last April when the Community Relations Board and the city's Law Department decided to issue a warrant against leaders of the local because nothing was done to end discriminatory practices.

This drew the interest of James B. Carey, then chairman of the AFL-CIO anti-discrimination committee, who sought to take action on the Pinkston case. Carey ran into the objection of the IBEW's top leaders, and finding his committee practically without authority in such situations, he resigned from the post. This brought Meany's intervention, and subsequently an assurance from the IBEW's head that Local 38 will be required to conform or lose its charter.

It now appears that the city may again come to Meany with charges that Pinkston's examination by the local was not entirely fair.

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at one-third mark

AS WE WRITE this afternoon, we have almost reached the one-third mark in The Worker's \$100,000 fund appeal. During the past week alone—following a serious lull—we received over \$6,000, making it the largest single week's contributions since the campaign got under way.

But we do not rest easy. For this has made it possible to relieve only slightly the intense pressures of long-past due obligations.

The \$6,000 received last week included \$3,500 collected by the Queens Communist Party from members and friends; \$1,200 sent in by the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee; \$600

gathered by Brooklyn Communists; smaller amounts by supporters in Milwaukee, Philadelphia and some neighborhoods in New York.

There remains two-thirds to go. We need more than half of this remainder during these summer weeks. Except for Illinois, Wisconsin and Connecticut, readers of no state have yet reached half their goal targets.

We ask the help of all readers and friends of The Worker NOW to help us put the campaign over!

Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y. Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

Reuther Bids Labor Back Program to Balk Price Extortion

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER the current round of hearings before the Senate Anti-Monopoly Committee have been completed, "What then?" asks Walter Reuther in a letter to all locals of the United Automobile Workers.

"Is this exposure of unwarranted and extortionate price and profit gouges of the American public to stop there—with complete freedom of industry to hike prices after these hearings end?" Reuther went on. "This must not be allowed to happen."

Answering the question he put, Reuther submitted a five-point program for which he asks the union's affiliates to wage a vigorous support for enactment by Congress. The program proposes the following procedure:

- "Any corporation which accounts for more than a specified percentage—perhaps 20 or 25 percent—of the total sales of its industry would be required to give advance notice of intent to raise prices to a governmental commission created for this purpose.

- "The agency would thereupon conduct public hearings at which the corporation would be required to present detailed justification, based upon its records, of the need for the proposed price increase.

- "The corporation's testimony would be subject to cross-examination. Its pertinent records would be

open for inspection both by the commission's staff and by representatives of organizations or groups opposing the proposed price increase, including other corporations which buy goods produced by the firm proposing to raise its price.

- "After the hearing, the agency would promptly publish the contents of the parties and the facts as it had determined them.

- "The hearings having been concluded, and the notice period having expired, the corporation involved would then be entirely free to raise the price if it chose to do so. But the public would have the means to determine for itself whether or not the price increase was justified."

ADMITTEDLY, the proposals of the UAW have no teeth in them. Reuther stresses the power of public exposure and the plan is designed to "minimize the abuse of freedom through the secret and irresponsible exercise of economic power" by a "monopolistic corporation." The weapon is not government controls, but aroused public

(Continued on Page 9)

Will Greet Flynn, Thompson, Perry at Carnegie Hall, Wed.

Elizabeth Curley Flynn will speak her piece for the first time in years, as will Robert Thompson and Pettis Perry, when they speak at a welcome back meeting in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday, July 24, at 8 p.m. The three veteran Communist leaders were recently released from prison after serving Smith Act sentences.

Other released prisoners, Alexander Bittelman, V. J. Jerome, Arnold Johnson and Louis Weinstock, will be on the platform.

John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, and Eugene Dennis, secretary of national affairs of the Communist Party, will greet the released prisoners. All speeches will be brief.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Joint Self-Defense Committee.

Racists Uproot 400 Voters as Senate Debates

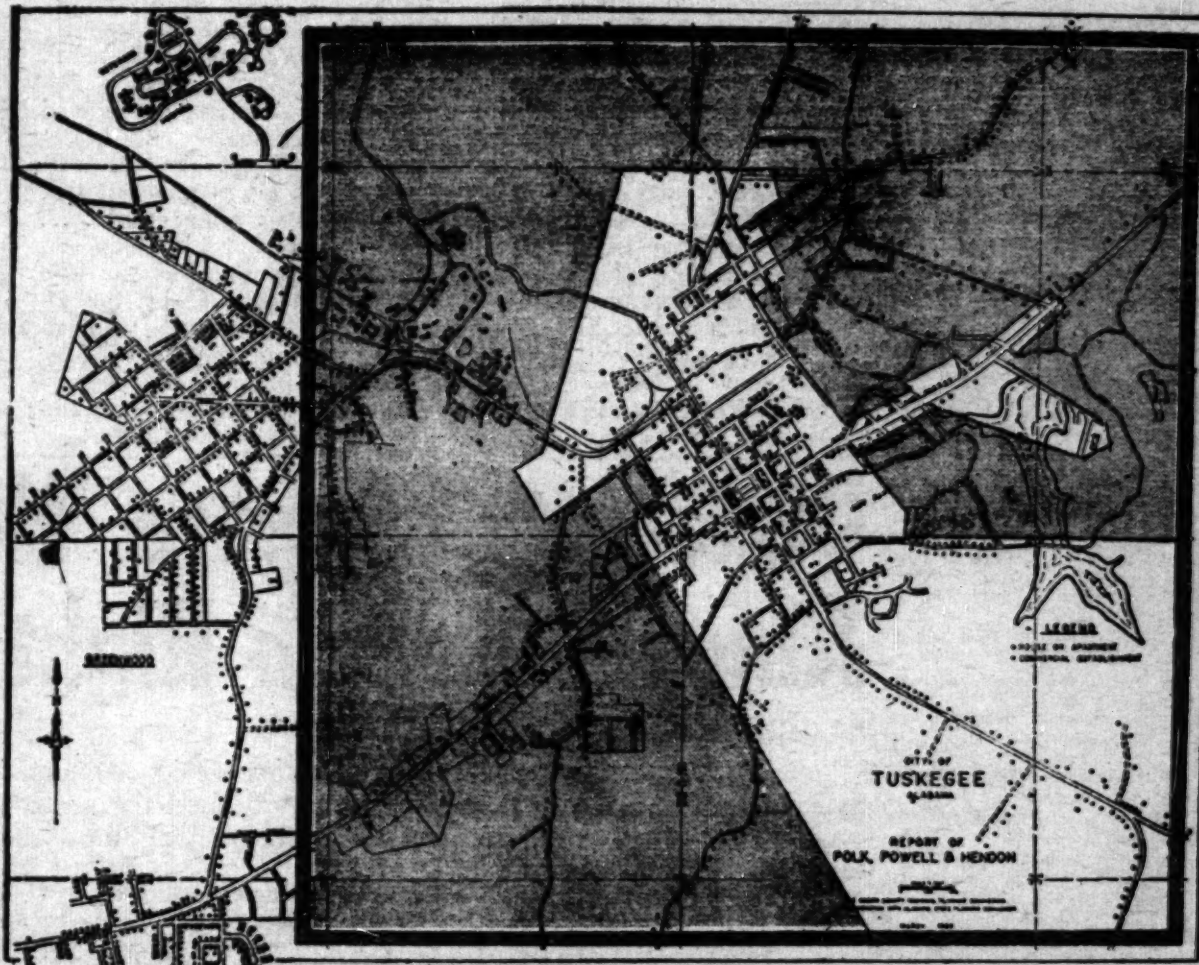
By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS A COLOSSAL irony that while the United States Senate is decorously debating the civil rights bill, Alabama legislators last week filched the vote from Negroes by passing a law so flagrantly unconstitutional that it brings to mind the Dred Scott

U.S. CONSTITUTION, Article XV. Equal rights for White and Colored Citizens.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



THIS SHOWS how the boundaries of Tuskegee have been redrawn by Alabama's racists to eliminate all but 20 Negro voters—in defiance of the U. S. Constitution. The heavy black border represents the boundary before the state legislature acted. The white

area in the center of the box is the new Tuskegee, with 600 white voters and 20 Negro voters. The gray area, which includes famed Tuskegee Institute, has been banned from the city limits, and its Negro inhabitants from the right to vote.

decision. It happened last week in Alabama. Tuskegee, in that state, is a small Southern town with a big name, known to millions, as the home of a famous Negro educational institution founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881. The small town is big news now for two reasons:

First the head of Alabama's White Citizens Councils successfully promoted astounding legislation which simply gerrymandered Tuskegee's growing Negro vote out of existence and second, the Negro population is conducting a trail-blazing boycott of the city's merchants that has set many of the klux-minded whites on their heels.

TUSKEGEE — before the boundaries were re-written consisted of 1,315 whites and 5,397 Negroes. The latter are displaying the same bold but disciplined initiative that made nearby Montgomery's bus boycott world famous. They have formed car pools that carry the individual citizens to the stores in neighboring Greenwood, or to the state capital, Montgomery, some fifty miles away. The 27,000 colored citizens of surrounding Macon County have joined the boycott of the Tuskegee merchants.

The white merchants feel the sting. They are known to have

collaborated — by commission or omission — with State Senator Sam Englehardt, executive secretary of the Alabama White Citizens' Councils, who spawned the idea.

As a glance at the map on this page shows, Englehardt carved an overwhelmingly white area out of the city and arbitrarily called that section the City of Tuskegee. The parts where Negroes were in the overwhelming majority (shown shaded above) are now outside city limits. This includes Tuskegee Institute itself. Thus the state legislators reduced the size of the city proper to eliminate all but twenty Negro voters as against 600 white voters.

Englehardt is evidently a latter-day Simon Legree, a big landowner who employs 76 Negroes on his large plantation. He proudly claims the fatherhood of the bill which excludes some 400 of the town's 420 Negro vote. A mighty power in his bailiwick, Macon County, he had the tacit support of the city

council; his fantastic bill passed Alabama's legislature with nary a "Nay"; and this week it became law automatically when Governor "Big Jim" Folsom let it ride, without a veto.

THE TOWN'S Negroes decided upon the boycott more than two weeks ago at a meeting in the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church.

A recent editorial in the Am- (Continued on Page 2)

inside THE WORKER

Dixiecrats prepare their 'killer' amendments—Page 2

World's scientists spurn Ike's 'clean' bomb—Page 2

Moscow prepares for the youth festival—Page 5

Letter from Paris—Page 10
Tenting with Lester Rodney—Page 6

World's Scientists Spurn Ike's 'Clean' Bomb Ruse

THE ADMINISTRATION'S 'clean' bomb campaign ran into two block-busters last week. One was its own civilian defense test which 'killed' an estimated 53 million persons in the U.S. on Friday, July 12. On the previous day, in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, scientists from East and West, from capitalist and socialist countries, warned that in a nuclear war "hundreds of millions" of people in the warning countries "would be killed outright by the blast of heat and by the ionizing radiation at the instant of explosion whether 'clean' or 'dirty' bombs were used."

If 'dirty' bombs were used, they said, hundreds of millions more would die "from the delayed effects of radiation from local fallout, some in the exposed generation from direct radiation and some in succeeding generations as a result of genetic effects."

Six Americans were among the 20 who signed the statement. In New York City, a preliminary estimate of 2,339,012 "dead" and 2,261,238 "severely injured," as a result of the mock H-blast, rose the following day to 4,429,729.

They Were There

Following is the list of 22 scientists who attended the Pugwash conference:

Those participating in the conference were:

AUSTRALIA: Prof. M. L. Oliphant, physicist, director, post-graduate, research school of physical sciences, National University;

AUSTRIA: Dr. H. Thirring, professor of physics, University of Vienna;

CANADA: Dr. Brock Chisholm, Victoria, B. C., physician, former United Nations World Health Organization; Prof. John Stuart Foster, professor of physics at McGill University, Montreal;

CHINA: Prof. Chou Pei-yuan, vice-director of Peking University;

ENGLAND: Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, physicist, University College, London; Prof. C. F. Powell, H. H. Wills, Physical Laboratory, Bristol, England, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. J. Rothblat, professor of physics, University of London, executive vice president, Atomic Scientists Association;

FRANCE: Prof. A. M. B. Lacassagne, L'Institut du Radium, Paris;

JAPAN: Prof. S. Tomonaga, department of physics, Tokyo University; Prof. Hideki Yukawa, director, Research Institute for Fundamental Physics, Tokyo University, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. H. Ogawa of Tokyo University;

POLAND: Prof. Marian Danysz, of the University of Warsaw;

SOVIET UNION: A. M. Kuzin, Soviet Academy of Sciences, D. F. Skobeltsyn, National Academy of the Soviet Union, director of T. N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Moscow; A. V. Topchiev, head of the Institute of Silicates of Soviet Academy of Sciences;

UNITED STATES: Prof. Paul Doty, Department of Chemistry, Harvard University; Prof. H. J. Muller, professor of zoology at Indiana University, Nobel Laureate in medical physiology; Prof. Eugene Rabinowitch, research professor, University of Illinois; Prof. Walter Seavey, department of physics, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Leo Seldner, physicist, University of Chicago; Prof. Victor Weisskopf, Prof. David F. Cavers, associate dean at Harvard law school.

"dead" and 1,932,369 "injured." This would have been the result of a blast over Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, of a 20-megaton bomb.

ON JULY 11, also, while the scientists in Pugwash were completing their report, James Hagerty, White House publicity agent, found it "amazing" that Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party leader, in a speech in Czechoslovakia, had described President Eisenhower's 'clean' bomb talk as "stupid."

Khrushchev had told workers in a Prague factory on July 10: "Look at what a stupid thing he (President Eisenhower) says when he says there is a clean hydrogen bomb. How can you have a clean bomb to do dirty things? It means destruction of women and children. What a contradiction to call a dirty thing clean."

Hagerty replied in an official statement that "The avoidance of mass human destruction in an atomic war is and has been a prime objective of President Eisenhower and his Administration no less than the aim of eliminating the possibility of war itself. Such efforts — to which the United States is dedicated — are and will be continuing."

Hagerty has not, nor has any other government spokesman, replied yet to the statement of the world's scientists at Pugwash who also had rejected the 'clean' bomb propaganda.

THE ADMINISTRATION ran afoul of still a third obstacle when the Atomic Energy Commission, which is the chief source of the White House's propaganda ideas for putting over the H-bomb, issued a handbook which does not even mention the "clean" bomb theory.

The AEC handbook, which was prepared by the Department of Defense, was issued to the public on noon July 12, during the very hours when the civil defense tests were proving that tens of millions of Americans would be killed in even a 'clean' H-bomb war.

Nowhere in its 579 pages does the book, entitled *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons*, refer to the 'clean' bomb. This apparently confirms the charge that the 'clean' bomb deal was fabricated by some Madison Ave. boys in the White House with the assistance of Admiral Lewis Strauss, AEC chairman, and a few of his captive scientists. (An H-bomb that would burrow 50 feet into the ground, the AEC handbook declared, would throw up 200-million tons of rock and earth—enough to cover one square mile to a depth of six

or seven feet.)

THE AEC LAST WEEK "leaked" to the public the hint that it was considering an expansion of its studies on the effects of fallout radiation. This is a barely concealed attempt by AEC to refurbish its moral reputation which was seriously tarnished during the congressional fallout hearings.

Meanwhile on Capitol Hill, Sen. Mike Mansfield, Montana Democrat and majority whip; and Rep. Chet Holifield, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy radiation subcommittee, renewed their pleas for a change in government policy. Mansfield in a major policy speech on Saturday, July 13, pointed to the "need still to explore the whole scope of relations with the Soviet Union, with a view to lessening the threat and dangers of nuclear war." He pointed out that "a temporary standstill agreement on nuclear testing . . . might reduce a health hazard to the human race."

Holifield, in turn, condemned those in high office who are blocking the road to an agreement on bomb testing. He pointed out that "there has been some effort . . . to pin a Communist label on sincere and responsible persons who are deeply troubled" by the H-bomb problem. "Those who attempt to smear or to bear false witness in a problem of this gravity are truly enemies of peace and freedom," he told the House.

Dixiecrats Prepare 'Killer' Amendments in Rights Debate

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, D.C.—There was standing room only in the press and visitors' galleries of the U.S. Senate as the secretary droned the name of each senator and got the "yea" or "nay" answer. The "yeas" were for making the Administration's civil rights bill the pending business of the Senate. And they won 71-18.

Reporters had searched the records to find a precedent, a time when southern senators had stopped talking long enough in opposing a civil rights measure to permit a vote. This was the first time they had done so in more than 80 years.

It was a strange coalition that had brought this bit of history onto the scene. William F. Knowland, the California Republican serving his last term in the Senate, was its unnamed leader, and among the Democrats Paul Douglas, of Illinois, formed the other end of what Sen. Richard Russell, the leader of the die-hard southern Democrats, called "the Knowland-Douglas Axis."

EVERY DAY Sen. Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, the Majority Leader, praised the senators for the high level of the debate, dropping hints here and there that the bill could not pass the Senate "in its present form." And Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, the Wyoming Democrat, who has a wide reputation as a liberal, would just as often interject his contention that the provision of the bill permitting juryless contempt of court trials for civil rights violators is dangerous to American liberties.

O'Mahoney thus became a Trilby for the multiple Svengali of Sens. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) and the 16 others who have solemnly vowed never to let a bill pass the Senate which might in any way advance southern Negroes toward full first-class citizenship.

Then there was Sen. Wayne

Morse, the Oregon Democrat, who while he protested vigorously his affinity for civil rights, defended the "traditions" of the Senate by moving to send the civil rights bill back to the Judiciary Committee for seven days. The Morse motion lost by 51-35.

Morse led a strange chorus of the entire southern bloc Dixiecrat and liberal, plus a few Republican strays such as Karl Mundt of South Dakota, John J. Williams of Delaware, and George W. Malone of Nevada.

RUSSELL, the foxy Dixiecrat strategist, conceded defeat just before the vote to take up the bill; but the restrained manner in which he conceded and the oratorical bouquets he threw to supposed opponents ought to give pause to the electorate. Russell admitted that there was never any doubt as to where the votes were on the issue, but he praised Sens. Morse, O'Mahoney, Clinton B. Anderson (D-NM), Mundt, Albert Gore (D-Tenn) and George D. Aiken (R-Vt) for their "fairness."

All of these senators had offered amendments in advance of the vote to take up the bill, as assurances that the bill, if enacted, would not appreciably change "the southern way of life." The amendments would (1) lift Part III out of the bill entirely; (2) make mandatory jury trials in contempt of court cases growing out of the civil rights measure; and (3) inject proposals to limit the investigative powers of the civil rights commission which the bill would provide.

The bill at present:

(1) Establishes a bipartisan civil

RACISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

sterdam News, headed "Come On, Tuskegee" assessed the action as no ordinary boycott. "It is more of a test as to whether the boycott can be effectively used in a widespread manner by Negroes as a weapon for gaining civil rights."

Within a week, the Macon Theater, and the Tuskegee Fish Market closed down for lack of trade. A few days later Coope's Grocery and David Lee's Store followed. Traffic in the business area, about two blocks square, dwindled rapidly and Negro newspapermen learned that the merchants were borrowing cars from a used car lot to park them before their stores to provide some semblance of life.

Spokesmen for the white merchants said they could not operate for more than two weeks. Colored store keepers are reported doing a record business.

LEADER of the boycott is the Tuskegee Civic Association which was formed 22 years ago to advance the Negro right to vote. President of the association is C.C. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee who said, in announcing the boycott: "We Negroes landed at Jamestown. We have been indispensable in building this country. We feel bad when we see how the Hungarian refugees who have come here are wined, dined, cheered and honored with our tax money and we Negro citizens have been disfranchised and bombed."

He spoke of the Negro citizens whose votes were stolen by the gerrymandering bill. "They fought for years and years to obtain their registration so they could vote."

Another long-standing and bitter grievance of Tuskegee's Negroes is the refusal of the Macon County Board of Registrars to register Negro voters. The board's leading member is E. P. Livingston, brother of Chief Justice J. Ed. Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court. E. P. Livingston happens to be a foremost leader of the White Citizens Councils here. The excuse given for failing to register Negroes to vote was simple: "We didn't have the proper furniture." The board finally got to register "a handful of Negroes" in its four-day session two weeks ago.

Many Negro residents are employed by the Veterans Administration hospital in Tuskegee, manned by Negro personnel. Negro newspapers report that their wages and salaries are higher than elsewhere in the state, and that many are professional and white collar workers.

THE BOYCOTT is a hazardous undertaking in more than one way: no few of those engaged in it have bought modern homes in a new development; others were promptly fired by the town's stores, like Piggly Wiggly, and the Macon Theater, (which closed shortly afterward.) The stakes are high. But Englehardt racists are desperate and violent men, who are at home with cruelty.

The Negroes, gerrymandered out of the city limits, are discovering that the insurance companies are raising their rates. Those who bought homes in the newly opened neighborhoods such as Bibb Street, suddenly find their mortgages may be called in; ordinary municipal activities have been greatly reduced; the services of the fire department, garbage collection, water supply.

They are aware of the depth of Englehardt's vindictiveness, and Tuskegee Institute receives \$400,000 annually from the state. That may be cut off.

The VA hospital, directed by Dr. T. T. Tilton—with 2,000 patients and 1,500 employees—mostly Negroes is already under Englehardt's fire. He has trumpeted charges of "excessive drinking and gambling" in the hospital and threatens an "inquiry."

NEVERTHELESS—at this writing—the boycott continues under these very difficult circumstances. The FBI—notified by the Tuskegee Civic Association—has "promised" to "look carefully into the matter." Ferdinand W. Ford, of the Department of Justice said "redefining city limits to exclude Negro votes was a new wrinkle in matters facing the Justice Department. We've never seen anything like this before." But many observers painfully aware of the infinite forbearance the D. of J. has shown racists in the past, are skeptical.

As in the Montgomery boycott, the Negro crusaders realize they must rely primarily upon themselves, and try to get the aid of decent-minded whites. Negroes elsewhere are coming to the aid of their brothers: financial support to boycotters who may be pressured by mortgageholders was pledged last week by President A. G. Gaston, of the Booker T. Washington Insurance Co., of Birmingham. He offered the resources of his company and said other "colored-operated companies could also be depended upon."

His message to the embattled Tuskegeans also said, "We are all behind you in this struggle for decency and economic freedom." Similar expressions of endorsement and support from decent-minded whites are long overdue.

For State Senator Englehardt is running hog-wild; he is introducing legislation now to dissolve Macon County altogether—split it up among the five surrounding counties.

It is time labor and all liberal-thinking whites tell him you can't gerrymander freedom.

LESTER RODNEY on a vacation camping trip will tell you more about it in next week's Worker.

Illinois Trade Union Merger Still Faces Many Differences

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO. — Almost two full years have passed since the national AFL and CIO merged. Now at long last, a merger convention, in the state of Illinois has been set for Illinois.

Many a rank-and-filer has asked "Why the delay?" To this question none of the state's labor leaders have attempted to give a full answer thus far.

The last two years have been of historic importance for the people of Illinois. Certainly a united labor movement could have well helped in solving some of these problems.

AFTER two years of negotiations between the two organizations in Illinois, many of the differences that separated the leadership of both still remain. Now, under pressure from the national organization, there is the realization that many of the differences will have to be resolved after a merger.

Traditionally, the Illinois AFL unions have maintained a much more "autonomous" status, than has been true of the CIO unions. The AFL has had a more minimum apparatus on a state level than the CIO. While the AFL is far larger than the CIO in the state, it has relied to a great degree on its local unions.

On the other hand, the CIO in the state, has looked upon its state body as a sort of mobilizing center for all of its unions. With its civil rights committee, farm-labor committee, community services program and political action machinery, it has had a more elaborate top machinery in the state. This has been one of the differences between the two organizations.

WHAT role should the state organization play, has been one of the big issues holding up the merger in the past. Not unrelated to this question is the matter of full-time jobs, an ever present topic of discussion in top labor circles. The CIO, with its smaller membership, had a larger staff, which it requested the AFL to absorb. This the AFL has not been willing to do.

On the part of some leaders of both AFL and CIO, that your reporter has talked to, there has been the feeling that the "other side" is unreasonable. Whether or not the top leadership could arrive at agreement was placed far and beyond the needs of the rank-and-file for a united state organization.

Another decisive reason for the two-year delay in arriving at a merger agreement was the absence of pressure from local unions on the leadership for

merger. The "leave-it-to-the-top-committees" attitude bodes no good for the future if it continues in the locals.

IMPORTANT differences between the top AFL and CIO circles on issues affecting political action, have been a major source of differences in the past. It is an open secret, that many of the labor leaders, particularly Reuben Soderstrom, state president of the AFL, were not too anxious to effectuate a merger before this state session of the legislature.

This has its background in the historic relationship of many Illinois labor leaders, AFL and CIO, with the political machines. Some are closer to the state machines, others have a greater tie-up with city political machines.

In Chicago, for example, both the AFL and CIO top leaders have maintained a close relation to the Daley machine. On the state level most of the CIO leaders support the Democrats, while an important section of the AFL leaders support the Republicans.

THUS, during the past legislative session of the legislature at Springfield, virtually on the eve of a state merger, one witnessed the spectacle of a separate AFL legislative committee and a CIO legislative committee. Soderstrom headed the AFL committee and Willard Allen of the UAW headed the CIO committee. Certainly the needs of labor were great enough to demand a unified committee. But many differences, including one of outlook toward the state GOP administration were a factor in keeping the two committees separated.

On a ward and precinct level and in some cities in Illinois there no longer are separate PAC and LLPE committees. On this score the influence of the national organization under the leadership of James McDevitt has been a positive one. But this trend for unity on political action that has been necessary at the grass roots level did not develop in Springfield.

There are more differences at the top level, than there are in the precinct and ward. It is just like in the local union, where there usually is support for a good steward who handles the grievances, but all of the local politicking takes place around the top local officers.

IN Chicago, COPE (Committee on Political Education) has had both AFL and CIO participants at the neighborhood level. It should be pointed out however, there most of the spark for local COPE organization have come from AFL unions. It is in

Plan Probe of Housing Bias In Major Michigan Cities

LANSING — Discrimination in housing in the major Michigan urban areas will be studied by a state citizens commission to be appointed next month.

This announcement was made by Sidney Shevitz, chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, who is to meet with Governor Williams to determine the commission's scope and membership.

In a nation-wide survey carried last year by the American Sociological Review, Flint was ranked as fourth most segregated among 20 cities studied. Other Michigan cities come close to Flint's unenviable record of more than 98 percent segregated.

Real estate interests find it to their economic advantage to maintain ghetto conditions. Their pattern is to open up limited areas of older housing to Negro purchasers only when they have available new homes at inflated prices which they hope to sell to the white former owners. At this point they attempt to panic the white home-owners with tales about the "undesirability" of their newly-arrived Negro neighbors, and fabrications regarding the dip in home values which will allegedly occur.

In isolated instances, this scheme to profiteer from heighten-

ing racial antagonisms has been thwarted by alert and forward-looking citizens.

Last Wednesday's Detroit News carried a heart-warming story regarding the Leslie block between Wildernere and Lawton, in Detroit, where established white residents have gone out of their way to get to know and appreciate their new Negro neighbors. Some white families have even moved into this newly-integrated neighborhood for the express purpose of bringing up their children in a truly democratic and normal atmosphere. A well-attended block get-together was addressed by representatives of the city Commission on Community Relations.

Citizens of Detroit — and more recently of Ann Arbor — have a decided advantage over many other Michigan cities in that such community or human relations commissions exist. Here an official branch of municipal government reinforces the efforts of forward-looking private citizens and their organizations to combat instances of anti-Negro violence and to encourage amicable and constructive living-together.

Unofficial bodies — like the Quakers — in various parts of the country have also had considerable success in combatting the deli-

berate "panic" efforts of real estate sharks. They have canvassed neighborhoods scheduled for the panic treatment, convincing white home-owners that no valid economic or social reason for panic exists. Signs have then been posted proclaiming that the owners' homes were not for sale, and that the owners believe in practicing democracy.

Trade unions and other non-governmental bodies have formed cooperative housing associations in various communities to build exemplary non-segregated housing. In many cities — and Flint is a shameful exception — citizens' organizations have successfully combatted the racist objections of powerful real estate interests to the procuring of government funds for integrated housing projects. In New York State citizens secured passage of a law barring any government aid whatsoever — including FHA-backed loans — for segregated housing.

The study to be conducted in Michigan is bound to reveal a painfully undemocratic situation in this state's housing situation. A thorough study would also put the spotlight on the resultant bad effects on all other aspects of human relations. These bad effects are particularly evident in the junior and senior high schools where often white and Negro students are brought together for the first time, after attending grade schools which are all-white or all-Negro in accordance with segregated housing situations. Unhealthy attitudes of "superiority" or "inferiority" — fostered during these grade school years — create antagonisms which all-too-frequently attain riot proportions between teen-agers.

Much can be hoped — and sought — for as a result of the FEPC's projected study. Stringent anti-segregation legislation — in the spirit of the Supreme Court's decision — is long overdue.

Matles Wins Retrial

Federal Judge Walter Bruchhausen who on March 26 stripped UE Organization Director James Matles of his citizenship, has ordered the trial reopened on the basis of the Supreme Court's decisions.

Matles, a leader of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, was denaturalized after a six-week trial on the testimony of government-paid stoolpigeons who claimed he was a Communist and called for "force and violence" prior to his naturalization.

The main basis for Bruchhausen's new decision was the High Court's ruling in the case of Clinton Jencks that requires the government to make available reports to the FBI if the material is related to the testimony used against the defendant.

In the Matles case, effective cross-examination of the government's stools was made impossible because their reports to the FBI were denied to the defense. Bruchhausen ruled:

"Motion is granted to the extent of opening the judgment for the purpose of taking testimony on cross-examination of the govern-

ment's witnesses (Maurice) Malin; (Joseph) Kornfeder and (Robert) Pitcoff and the government at the time of such cross-examination is directed to produce such statements made then as are in its possession."

the big shops that PAC has done a good job.

The merger of both forms, neighborhood and shop work on political action, together with a more independent approach on the part of all spokesmen for labor on BOTH old parties, could give the new merged state organization a vital and necessary arm. In instances where the labor leaders have done the bidding of the machine political leaders, be it either following the donkey or the elephant, the best interests of the rank-and-file have taken a beating.

One of the major needs of the new merged labor movement in Illinois is a strong political action arm, with representation from local unions to help influence its policies. As long as the top maneuvering continues, and is predominant, labor in Illinois will have no greater influence on the political life of the state than it has had in the past. The state merger offers the opportunity to turn over a new leaf.



MATLES

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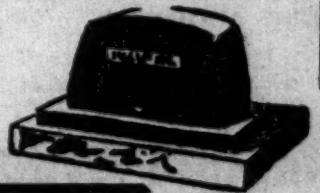
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NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1957

around the state

FREEDOM FUND

Jersey City — The local NAACP chapter paid its Freedom Fund Assessment of \$1,000 in a lump sum for the first time at the recent convention in Detroit. The chapter was represented at the annual meeting by Rev. Eugene Avery, vicar of the Church of the Incarnation, and branch president, and Mrs. Marcella West, Youth Council advisor.

FRANCO GETS MORE

The Garden State got less in federal aid last year than was given to Fascist General Franco by the U.S. government. Jersey got something over \$86 million but the Generalissimo received \$88 million. Reactionary governments in Formosa, Viet Nam and Korea all got more money from Uncle Sam than did New Jersey. While Jersey school children attend half day sessions in overcrowded classrooms the Eisenhower-Dulles policy continues to pour millions into Operation Rat Hole to "free world" defenders like fascist Franco.

WANTS JOB BACK

Jersey City — About a month after the new administration took office in Jersey City they abolished two magistracies. But Harold Krieger, an old Kenny war horse, says it's all illegal. Harold is not exactly a disinterested person in the suit he filed against the city. He held one of the jobs — and he wants it back. Wants back pay too, and the cost of the suit. Krieger is the author of the Jersey City ordinance, never enforced, that makes it illegal for "communists" to live, work or pass through the city with out first registering.

HITS FILIBUSTER

Washington — U.S. Senator Case (R-N.J.), in testimony before the Senate Rules sub-committee called Senate filibusters a "medieval practice of trial by ordeal." The United States Senate is the only place where this still survives Case said in urging an end to filibustering. He called for a rule allowing two-thirds of the Senators present and voting to end debate after two days. After 15 days a majority law.

SKIPPING AROUND

State headquarters for Gov. should be able to end debate he

stated.

EXPENSIVE TRIAL

Woodbridge — It cost Middlesex county nearly \$15,000 to conduct the trial of three Negroes accused of murder which ended in their conviction and sentence to death in the electric chair. Court appointed attorneys, four of them, got \$7,200. Feeding and housing the jury was \$5,871. And the jurors were paid \$1,900.

Numerous questions have been raised about the fairness of the whole proceedings, and there is grave doubt about the actual guilt of the three men. Another Trenton Six case could be even more expensive to New Jersey — in more ways than just financially.

POLIO BILL

Trenton — Governor Meyner has signed into law a bill permitting school boards to require polio immunization of students before admission. Those not physically fit and when there are religious objections are exempt under the bill. School boards may, but are not forced to, invoke the immunization Meyner opened in Robert Treat Hotel in Newark . . . Forest fire closed one lane of the Garden State Parkway northbound between Waretown and Beechwood last week . . . More than 2,100 boy scouts from New Jersey attending fourth national Scout Jamboree in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania . . . Annual pie eating contest for 7-14 year olds held in Jersey City playgrounds . . . N.J. Conference of the AAA urging reduced rates for Jersey residents on state's toll roads . . . Boardwalk operators organizing to have 1958 legislature legalize prize games . . . 101st annual Flemington Fair will open August 27 and run through Labor Day . . . N.J. Bell Telephone officials to be cross examined at PUC meeting Aug. 21 on request for \$14,148,000 rate increase . . . Dr. L. Deckle McLean, Negro dentist, named to Jersey City Board of Education . . . Jersey City firemen will get 42 hour work week in place of present 56 after enough additional men are appointed to allow the change . . . Dr. Robert Goheen, 37, became the youngest Princeton University president when inducted July 1 succeeding retired Dr. Harold Dodds.

Minimum Wage Order Upheld By Superior Court Decision

TRENTON.—The Appellate Division of the Superior Court has upheld a minimum wage order issued by Labor Commissioner Carl Holderman. The order sets a \$1 an hour minimum for women and minors working in mercantile occupations.

The order supersedes a 1948 order which set 55 and 60 cents as the hourly minimum. The new order just issued allows payment of 85 cents an hour for students and learners.

Time and a half must be paid for over 48 hours after last Jan. 1. After July time and a half must be paid after 45 hours, and after next Jan. all work in excess of 40 hours will be paid for at time and a half.

The order was attacked in court against overtime payments were

their efforts to keep the old, lower rates they claimed two members of the wage board recommending the order were not nominated according to law. But the court refused to uphold them.

The court said that a minimum wage must provide workers, "first, with compensation fairly and reasonable commensurate with the value of the service or class of service rendered, and, second, with a sum that would meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health."

"We see no basis for judicial interference with the \$1 an hour minimum," said Judge Alfred Clapp who wrote the opinion. Judge secretary of the combined labor body with Victor Leonardis, CIO secretary-treasurer becoming treasurer.

CIO LAUNCHES ANNUAL DOLLAR DRIVE 'TO SUPPORT LIBERAL CANDIDATES'

NEWARK. — The New Jersey State CIO Council has launched its annual drive for a voluntary contribution of \$1.00 per member to support its political education program, it was announced last Saturday by Secretary-Treasurer Victor D. Leonardis.

Leonardis urged the leaders of every CIO local union in the state to sponsor the Dollar Drive collection as early as possible this year, "so that our important political education work can start early enough to support liberal

candidates in the forthcoming November elections."

The CIO leader reminded union members that "working people can never match the individual contributions made by the enemies of labor." He cited a \$50-a-plate dinner held recently for Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz), whom he labeled as "the Number One enemy of labor in the Senate," where over \$80,000 was collected to support the Senator's campaign for reelection.

"Despite the fact that Goldwa-

ter, himself, is a millionaire," Leonardis stated, "his wealthy friends contribute great sums to his campaign funds. In order to offset these contributions to an anti-labor Senator, it requires a \$1.00 contribution from 80,000 workers."

Leonardis said that funds collected would be used to "support the CIO's campaign to make every worker in our union a registered voter who will cast his ballot in the best interests of our country, our state, our community and our union, in that order."

NEWARK LANDLORDS ON BINGE

Rent Increases Near 30,000 Mark—And the End Is Not Yet in Sight!

Newark — Landlord petitions for rent-increases of 15 - 20 percent have now gone over the 25,000 mark — and the end is not yet in sight according to spokesmen for Newark's Rent Control Office.

More than 30,000 rent hike applications have been taken out by landlords anxious to cash in under the Republican sponsored "rent control" law passed by the Legislature.

Officials said that it might take all summer to process the huge number of petitions for increases. But landlords can begin collecting almost at once on the windfall handed them by the GOP. All they have got to do is give the tenant 30 days notice.

A spot check showed that many chiseling landlords were demanding the full 20 percent raise from tenants even though they were entitled to only 15 percent under the law.

In Jersey City and other towns, where local ordinances controlling rents were knocked out by the State Supreme Court's ruling, the situation was similar to Newark's. Thousands of tenants were getting notices that their rents were boosted either 15 or 20 percent. And requests for information, complaints and protests were pouring in from angry and distressed tenants.

One thing tenants can do, in addition to organizing into tenants groups to fight for a change in the state law, is to keep in mind next November the responsibility of the Republican dominated State Legislature in putting the so-called "rent control" law on

the books.

It was the Republican controlled Legislature, listening to the hypocritical wailings of the real estate interests, that passed the bill that is now making tenants pay through the nose.

Malcolm Forbes, State Senator from Somerset and GOP gubernatorial candidate, and other Republican candidates will soon be asking the state's voters to support their candidacies.

A good question for tenants to ask would be "What is your opinion of the law passed by the Legislature that raises my rent 15 (or 20) percent?"

One thing is sure: By the time the November elections roll around many, many thousands of Jersey citizens will be able to ask just that. And many of them will spend less money for food and clothing because of the hike in their rent budgets.

MINISTERS TRY TO SETTLE MONMOUTH HOSPITAL STRIKE

LONG BRANCH.—A committee of ministers in Monmouth County scheduled a forum last week to "tell the public both sides of the story" in the Monmouth Memorial hospital strike.

Rev. C. P. Williams, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Long Branch, headed the committee of Protestant clergymen sponsoring the meeting.

According to Dominic Tripode, business agent, Local 301, Retail and Wholesale Workers Union, the ministers, after conferring with hospital officials, "decided this action is imperative."

"The average week's pay down there is only \$28," Tripode said. "We're asking for a \$6 increase per

week plus the cost of laundering uniforms."

But the hospital officials reaction to these modest demands and recognition of the union was "There is nothing to bargain for."

The union organizer said the workers were asking "little enough, and still miles below what people in other lines now receive. . . ."

About 180 men and women—nurses' aids, porters, kitchen, cleaning and laundry workers—are out on strike after getting fed up with the inhumane conditions.

In spite of what the hospital officials say there convinced there's plenty to bargain for.

shop talk

CAMPBELLS SOUP

Local 80-A, Packinghouse Workers Union, at the Campbell Soup plant in Camden, is fighting the automation-speedup drive of the company. The Local executive board has proposed a program that includes the following four points:

1. A Local Strike Fund.
2. Unity with Chicago's Campbell Local 194, Wholesale Retail, CIO.
3. Unity with the Machinists union at the Camden plant.
4. Organization of the unorganized. Support to a national council of cannery workers in and out of the Packinghouse Workers international.

The Local 80-A union bulletin also notes the importance of supporting the Free-the-South campaign. It says: "The labor movement has a great stake in this fight. Unions cannot grow in the South unless it is on the basis of complete equality."

BUSINESS UNIONISM

"Unionism is a movement" even though some labor leaders seem to think it's a business. That's what Sol Stetin, Textile Workers Union vice president told a union leadership training school at Rut-

gers University. Stetin called on trade union officials to "divorce themselves from any business or commercial activity while holding office." He also urged them to "make public their yearly personal financial statements." Stetin spoke to a group of workers from the textile and oil workers unions who were attending the one week sessions in New Brunswick.

MONROE LAYOFF

Almost 35 percent of the more than 1,000 workers at Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Orange, have been laid off. Altogether 350 workers were affected by the cut-back which the company says stems from a decrease in orders. Layoffs were not confined to any particular department but were general. William McKenna, vice president, said similar layoffs will take place in other company plants in Bristol, Virginia and Amsterdam, Holland.

Building Contractors Association of New Jersey has called on President Eisenhower to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act to end strike of cement producing workers which threatens to tie up \$500 million in construction throughout the state . . . Federal Judge William Smith has issued a temporary restraining order against Teamsters Local 863, Newark, from continuing a secondary boycott against Holly Farms Poultry Co., of Winston-Salem, S.C. . . .

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at one-third mark

AS WE WRITE this afternoon, we have almost reached the one-third mark in The Worker's \$100,000 fund appeal. During the past week alone—following a serious lull—we received over \$6,000, making it the largest single week's contributions since the campaign got under way.

But we do not rest easy. For this has made it possible to relieve only slightly the intense pressures of long-past due obligations.

The \$6,000 received last week included \$3,500 collected by the Queens Communist Party from members and friends; \$1,200 sent in by the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee; \$600

gathered by Brooklyn Communists; smaller amounts by supporters in Milwaukee, Philadelphia and some neighborhoods in New York.

There remains two-thirds to go. We need more than half of this remainder during these summer weeks. Except for Illinois, Wisconsin and Connecticut, readers of no state have yet reached half their goal targets.

We ask the help of all readers and friends of The Worker NOW to help us put the campaign over!

Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y. Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

Reuther Bids Labor Back Program to Balk Price Extortion

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER the current round of hearings before the Senate Anti-Monopoly Committee have been completed, "What then?" asks Walter Reuther in a letter to all locals of the United Automobile Workers.

"Is this exposure of unwarranted and extortionate price and profit gouges of the American public to stop there—with complete freedom of industry to hike prices after these hearings end?" Reuther went on. "This must not be allowed to happen."

Answering the question he put, Reuther submitted a five-point program for which he asks the union's affiliates to wage a vigorous support for enactment by Congress. The program proposes the following procedure:

• "Any corporation which accounts for more than a specified percentage—perhaps 20 or 25 percent—of the total sales of its industry would be required to give advance notice of intent to raise prices to a governmental commission created for this purpose.

• "The agency would thereupon conduct public hearings at which the corporation would be required to present detailed justification, based upon its records, of the need for the proposed price increase.

• "The corporation's testimony would be subject to cross-examination. Its pertinent records would be

open for inspection both by the commission's staff and by representatives of organizations or groups opposing the proposed price increase, including other corporations which buy goods produced by the firm proposing to raise its price.

• "After the hearing, the agency would promptly publish the contents of the parties and the facts as it had determined them.

• "The hearings having been concluded, and the notice period having expired, the corporation involved would then be entirely free to raise the price if it chose to do so. But the public would have the means to determine for itself whether or not the price increase was justified."

★
ADMITTEDLY, the proposals of the UAW have no teeth in them. Reuther stresses the power of public exposure and the plan is designed to "minimize the abuse of freedom through the secret and irresponsible exercise of economic power" by a "monopolistic corporation." The weapon is not government controls, but aroused public

(Continued on Page 9)

Will Greet Flynn, Thompson, Perry at Carnegie Hall, Wed.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak her piece for the first time in years, as will Robert Thompson and Pettis Perry, when they speak at a welcome back meeting in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday, July 24, at 8 p.m. The three veteran Communist leaders were recently released from prison after serving Smith Act sentences.

Other released prisoners, Alexander Bittelman, V. J. Jerome, Arnold Johnson and Louis Weinstock, will be on the platform.

John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, and Eugene Dennis, secretary of national affairs of the Communist Party, will greet the released prisoners. All speeches will be brief.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Joint Self-Defense Committee.

Racists Uproot 400 Voters as Senate Debates

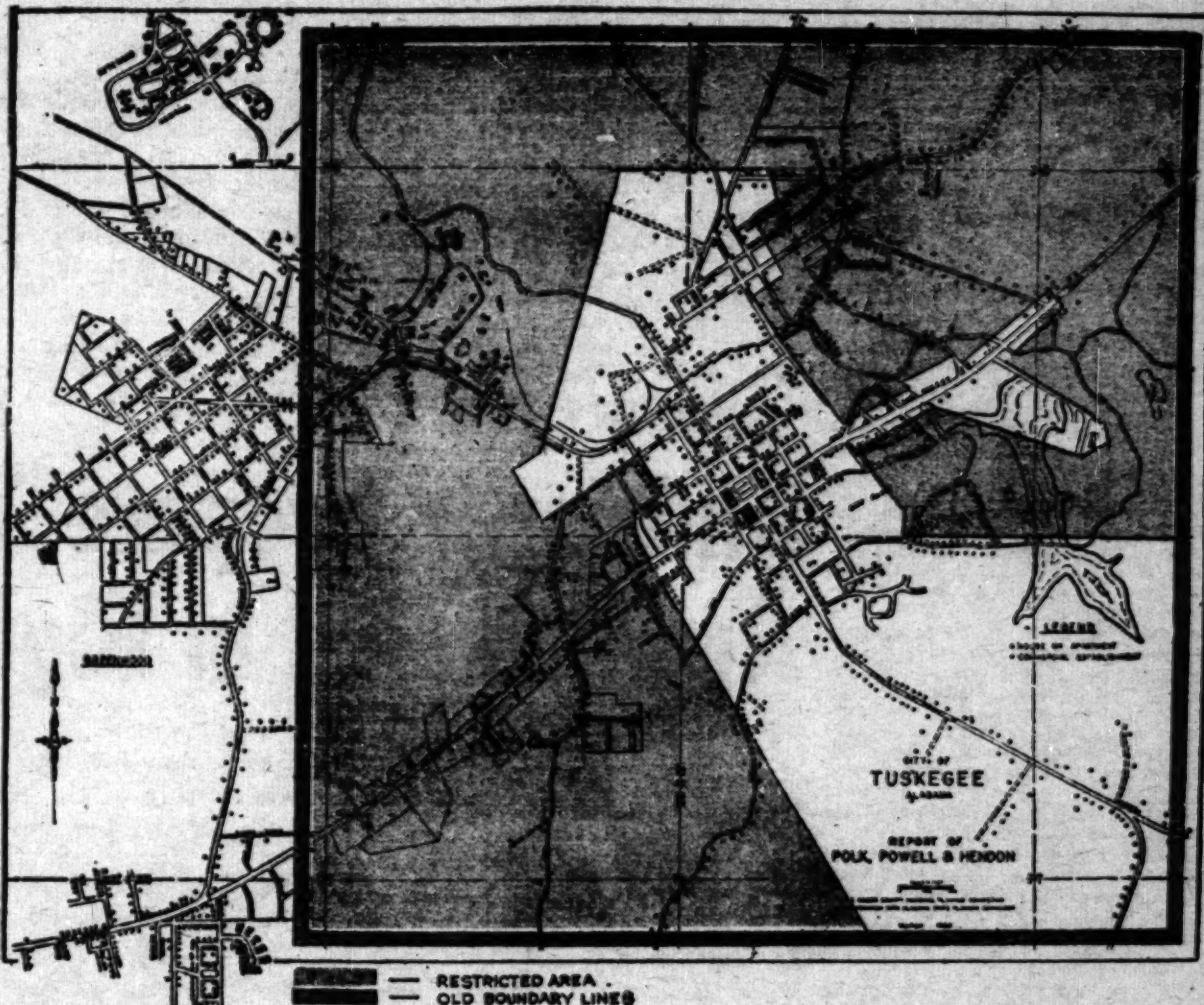
By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS A COLOSSAL irony that while the United States Senate is decorously debating the civil rights bill, Alabama legislators last week filched the vote from Negroes by passing a law so flagrantly unconstitutional that it brings to mind the Dred Scott

U.S. CONSTITUTION, Article XV. Equal rights for White and Colored Citizens.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



THIS SHOWS how the boundaries of Tuskegee have been redrawn by Alabama's racists to eliminate all but 20 Negro voters—in defiance of the U. S. Constitution. The heavy black border represents the boundary before the state legislature acted. The white

area in the center of the box is the new Tuskegee, with 600 white voters and 20 Negro voters. The gray area, which includes famed Tuskegee Institute, has been banned from the city limits, and its Negro inhabitants from the right to vote.

decision. It happened last week in Alabama. Tuskegee, in that state, is a small Southern town with a big name, known to millions, as the home of a famous Negro educational institution founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881. The small town is big news now for two reasons:

First the head of Alabama's White Citizens Councils successfully promoted astounding legislation which simply gerrymandered Tuskegee's growing Negro vote out of existence and second, the Negro population is conducting a trail-blazing boycott of the city's merchants that has set many of the klux-minded whites on their heels.

★
TUSKEGEE — before the boundaries were re-written consisted of 1,315 whites and 5,397 Negroes. The latter are displaying the same bold but disciplined initiative that made nearby Montgomery's bus boycott world famous. They have formed car pools that carry the individual citizens to the stores in neighboring Greenwood, or to the state capital, Montgomery, some fifty miles away. The 27,000 colored citizens of surrounding Macon County have joined the boycott of the Tuskegee merchants.

The white merchants feel the sting. They are known to have

collaborated — by commission or omission — with State Senator Sam Englehardt, executive secretary of the Alabama White Citizens' Councils, who spawned the idea.

As a glance at the map on this page shows, Englehardt carved an overwhelmingly white area out of the city and arbitrarily called that section the City of Tuskegee. The parts where Negroes were in the overwhelming majority (shown shaded above) are now outside city limits. This includes Tuskegee Institution itself. Thus the state legislators reduced the size of the city proper to eliminate all but twenty Negro voters as against 600 white voters.

Englehardt is evidently a latter-day Simon Legree, a big landowner who employs 76 Negroes on his large plantation. He proudly claims the fatherhood of the bill which excludes some 400 of the town's 420 Negro vote. A mighty power in his bailiwick, Macon County, he had the tacit support of the city

council; his fantastic bill passed Alabama's legislature with nary a "Nay"; and this week it became law automatically when Governor "Big Jim" Folsom let it ride, without a veto.

★
THE TOWN'S Negroes decided upon the boycott more than two weeks ago at a meeting in the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church.

A recent editorial in the Am- (Continued on Page 2)

inside THE WORKER

Dixiecrats prepare their 'killer' amendments—Page 2

World's scientists spurn Ike's 'clean' bomb—Page 2

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World's Scientists Spurn Ike's 'Clean' Bomb Ruse

THE ADMINISTRATION'S 'clean' bomb campaign ran into two block-busters last week. One was its own civilian defense test which 'killed' an estimated 53 million persons in the U.S. on Friday, July 12. On the previous day, in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, scientists from East and West, from capitalist and socialist countries, warned that in a nuclear war "hundreds of millions" of people in the warning countries "would be killed outright by the blast of heat and by the ionizing radiation at the instant of explosion whether 'clean' or 'dirty' bombs were used."

If 'dirty' bombs were used, they said, hundreds of millions more would die "from the delayed effects of radiation from local fallout, some in the exposed generation from direct radiation and some in succeeding generations as a result of genetic effects."

Six Americans were among the 20 who signed the statement. In New York City, a preliminary estimate of 2,339,012 "dead" and 2,261,238 "severely injured," as a result of the mock H-blast, rose the following day to 4,429,729.

They Were There

Following is the list of 22 scientists who attended the Pugwash conference:

Those participating in the conference were:

AUSTRALIA: Prof. M. L. Oliphant, physicist, director, post-graduate, research school of physical sciences, National University;

AUSTRIA: Dr. E. Thirring, professor of physics, University of Vienna;

CANADA: Dr. Brock Chisholm, Victoria, B. C., physician, former United Nations World Health Organization; Prof. John Stuart Foster, professor of physics at McGill University, Montreal;

CHINA: Prof. Chou Pei-yuan, vice-director of Peking University;

ENGLAND: Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, physicist, University College, London; Prof. C. F. Powell, H. H. Wills, Physical Laboratory, Bristol, England, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. J. Rotblat, professor of physics, University of London, executive vice president, Atomic Scientists Association;

FRANCE: Prof. A. M. B. Lacassagne, L'institut du Radium, Paris;

JAPAN: Prof. S. Tomonaga, department of physics, Tokyo University; Prof. Hideki Yukawa, director, Research Institute for Fundamental Physics, Tokyo University, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. H. Ogawa of Tokyo University;

POLAND: Prof. Marian Danysz, of the University of Warsaw;

SOVIET UNION: A. M. Kuzin, Soviet Academy of Sciences, D. F. Skobel'tsyn, National Academy of the Soviet Union, director of T. N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Moscow; A. V. Topchiev, head of the Institute of Silicates of Soviet Academy of Sciences;

UNITED STATES: Prof. Paul Doty, Department of Chemistry, Harvard University; Prof. H. J. Muller, professor of zoology at Indiana University, Ames; Laureate in medical physiology; Prof. Eugene Rabinowitch, research professor, University of Illinois; Prof. Walter Seave, department of physics, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Lea Sillars, physicist, University of Chicago; Prof. Victor Weisskopf, Prof. David F. Cavers, associate dean at Harvard law school.

"dead" and 1,932,369 "injured." This would have been the result of a blast over Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, of a 20-megaton bomb.

ON JULY 11, also, while the scientists in Pugwash were completing their report, James Hagerty, White House publicity agent, found it "amazing" that Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party leader, in a speech in Czechoslovakia, had described President Eisenhower's 'clean' bomb talk as "stupid."

Khrushchev had told workers in a Prague factory on July 10: "Look at what a stupid thing he (President Eisenhower) says when he says there is a clean hydrogen bomb. How can you have a clean bomb to do dirty things? It means destruction of women and children. What a contradiction to call a dirty thing clean."

Hagerty replied in an official statement that "The avoidance of mass human destruction in an atomic war is and has been a prime objective of President Eisenhower and his Administration no less than the aim of eliminating the possibility of war itself. Such efforts — to which the United States is dedicated — are and will be

continuing."

Hagerty has not, nor has any other government spokesman, replied yet to the statement of the world's scientists at Pugwash who also had rejected the 'clean' bomb propaganda.

THE ADMINISTRATION ran afoul of still a third obstacle when the Atomic Energy Commission, which is the chief source of the White House's propaganda ideas for putting over the H-bomb, issued a handbook which does not even mention the "clean" bomb theory.

The AEC handbook, which was prepared by the Department of Defense, was issued to the public on noon July 12, during the very hours when the civil defense tests were proving that tens of millions of Americans would be killed in even a 'clean' H-bomb war.

Nowhere in its 579 pages does the book, entitled *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons*, refer to the 'clean' bomb. This apparently confirms the charge that the 'clean' bomb deal was fabricated by some Madison Ave. boys in the White House with the assistance of Admiral Lewis Strauss, AEC chairman, and a few of his captive scientists. (An H-bomb that would burrow 50 feet into the ground, the AEC handbook declared, would throw up 200-million tons of rock and earth—enough to cover one square mile to a depth of six

or seven feet.)

THE AEC LAST WEEK "leaked" to the public the hint that it was considering an expansion of its studies on the effects of fallout radiation. This is a barely concealed attempt by AEC to refurbish its moral reputation which was seriously tarnished during the congressional fallout hearings.

Meanwhile on Capitol Hill, Sen. Mike Mansfield, Montana Democrat and majority whip; and Rep. Chet Holifield, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy radiation subcommittee, renewed their pleas for a change in government policy. Mansfield in a major policy speech on Saturday, July 13, pointed to the "need still to explore the whole scope of relations with the Soviet Union, with a view to lessening the threat and dangers of nuclear war." He pointed out that "a temporary standstill agreement on nuclear testing . . . might reduce a health hazard to the human race."

Holifield, in turn, condemned those in high office who are blocking the road to an agreement on bomb testing. He pointed out that "there has been some effort . . . to pin a Communist label on sincere and responsible persons who are deeply troubled" by the H-bomb problem. "Those who attempt to smear or to bear false witness in a problem of this gravity are truly enemies of peace and freedom," he told the House.

Dixiecrats Prepare 'Killer' Amendments in Rights Debate

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, D.C.—There was standing room only in the press and visitors' galleries of the U.S. Senate as the secretary droned the name of each senator and got the "yea" or "nay" answer. The "yeas" were for making the Administration's civil rights bill the pending business of the Senate. And they won 71-18.

Reporters had searched the records to find a precedent, a time when southern senators had stopped talking long enough in opposing a civil rights measure to permit a vote. This was the first time they had done so in more than 80 years.

It was a strange coalition that had brought this bit of history onto the scene. William F. Knowland, the California Republican serving his last term in the Senate, was its unnamed leader, and among the Democrats Paul Douglas, of Illinois, formed the other end of what Sen. Richard Russell, the leader of the die-hard southern Democrats, called "the Knowland-Douglas Axis."

EVERY DAY Sen. Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, the Majority Leader, praised the senators for the high level of the debate, dropping hints here and there that the bill could not pass the Senate "in its present form." And Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, the Wyoming Democrat, who has a wide reputation as a liberal, would just as often interject his contention that the provision of the bill permitting juryless contempt of court trials for civil rights violators is dangerous to American liberties.

O'Mahoney thus became a Trilateral by the multiple Svengali of Sens. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) and the 16 others who have solemnly vowed never to let a bill pass the Senate which might in any way advance southern Negroes toward full first-class citizenship.

Then there was Sen. Wayne

Morse, the Oregon Democrat, who while he protested vigorously his affinity for civil rights, defended the "traditions" of the Senate by moving to send the civil rights bill back to the Judiciary Committee for seven days. The Morse motion lost by 51-35.

Morse led a strange chorus of the entire southern bloc Dixiecrat and liberal, plus a few Republican strays such as Karl Mundt of South Dakota, John J. Williams of Delaware, and George W. Malone of Nevada.

RUSSELL, the foxy Dixiecrat strategist, conceded defeat just before the vote to take up the bill; but the restrained manner in which he conceded and the oratorical bouquets he threw to supposed opponents ought to give pause to the electorate. Russell admitted that there was never any doubt as to where the votes were on the issue, but he praised Sens. Morse, O'Mahoney, Clinton B. Anderson (D-NM), Mundt, Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and George D. Aiken (R-Vt) for their "fairness."

All of these senators had offered amendments in advance of the vote to take up the bill, as assurances that the bill, if enacted, would not appreciably change "the southern way of life." The amendments would (1) lift Part III out of the bill entirely; (2) make mandatory jury trials in contempt of court cases growing out of the civil rights measure; and (3) inject proposals to limit the investigative powers of the civil rights commission which the bill would provide.

The bill at present:

(1) Establishes a bipartisan civil

rights commission; (2) creates a civil rights division in the Justice Department headed by an assistant attorney general; (3) empowers the attorney general to sue in federal court for injunctions against general civil rights violations, including orders by courts; and (4) grants power to the Attorney General to obtain court injunctions against any interference with the right to vote, official or otherwise.

If the three types of amendments are tacked onto the bill and it is passed, the southerners will have won a major victory. For enforcement of civil rights, as guaranteed under the Constitution, still will be lodged with the states.

There are laws now making the offenses outlined in the bill crimes, but the federal government is hampered in using these laws because it is hard to get convictions in the South in criminal cases involving the rights of Negroes. The bill, by providing civil remedies, with more moderate penalties, seeks to get around that difficulty by adding the element of persuasion.

In fact, as Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) has said, the bill is so moderate as to give to any offender of its provisions the key to unlock his jail cell. For all he has to do is refrain from committing the crime again. That, say the followers of Russell is "judicial tyranny." And they are prepared to filibuster against it.

LESTER RODNEY on a vacation camping trip will tell you more about it in next week's Worker.

RACISTS

(Continued from Page 1)
sterdam News, headed "Come On, Tuskegee" assessed the action as no ordinary boycott. "It is more of a test as to whether the boycott can be effectively used in a widespread manner by Negroes as a weapon for gaining civil rights."

Within a week, the Macon Theater, and the Tuskegee Fish Market closed down for lack of trade. A few days later Coope's Grocery and David Lee's Store followed. Traffic in the business area, about two blocks square, dwindled rapidly and Negro newspapermen learned that the merchants were borrowing cars from a used car lot, to park them before their stores to provide some semblance of life.

Spokesmen for the white merchants said they could not operate for more than two weeks. Colored store keepers are reported doing a record business.

LEADER of the boycott is the Tuskegee Civic Association which was formed 22 years ago to advance the Negro right to vote. President of the association is C.C. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee who said, in announcing the boycott: "We Negroes landed at Jamestown. We have been indispensable in building this country. We feel bad when we see how the Hungarian refugees who have come here are wined, dined, cheered and honored with our tax money and we Negro citizens have been disfranchised and bombed."

He spoke of the Negro citizens whose votes were stolen by the gerrymandering bill. "They fought for years and years to obtain their registration so they could vote."

Another long-standing and bitter grievance of Tuskegee's Negroes is the refusal of the Macon County Board of Registrars to register Negro voters. The board's leading member is E. P. Livingston, brother of Chief Justice J. Ed. Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court. E. P. Livingston happens to be a foremost leader of the White Citizens Councils here. The excuse given for failing to register Negroes to vote was simple: "We didn't have the proper furniture." The board finally got to register "a handful of Negroes" in its four-day session two weeks ago.

Many Negro residents are employed by the Veterans Administration hospital in Tuskegee, manned by Negro personnel. Negro newspapers report that their wages and salaries are higher than elsewhere in the state, and that many are professional and white collar workers.

THE BOYCOTT is a hazardous undertaking in more than one way: no few of those engaged in it have bought modern homes in a new development; others were promptly fired by the town's stores, like Piggly Wiggly, and the Macon Theater, (which closed shortly afterward.) The stakes are high. But Englehardt racists are desperate and violent men, who are at home with cruelty.

The Negroes, gerrymandered out of the city limits, are discovering that the insurance companies are raising their rates. Those who bought homes in the newly opened neighborhoods such as Bibb Street, suddenly find their mortgages may be called in; ordinary municipal activities have been greatly reduced; the services of the fire department, garbage collection, water supply.

They are aware of the depth of Englehardt's vindictiveness, and Tuskegee Institute receives \$400,000 annually from the state. That may be cut off.

The VA hospital, directed by Dr. T. T. Tilton—with 2,000 patients and 1,500 employees—mostly Negroes is already under Englehardt's fire. He has trumpeted charges of "excessive drinking and gambling" in the hospital and threatens an "inquiry."

NEVERTHELESS—at this writing—the boycott continues under these very difficult circumstances. The FBI—notified by the Tuskegee Civic Association—has "promised" to "look carefully into the matter." Ferdinand W. Ford, of the Department of Justice said "redefining city limits to exclude Negro votes was a new wrinkle in matters facing the Justice Department. We've never seen anything like this before." But many observers painfully aware of the infinite forbearance the D. of J. has shown racists in the past, are skeptical.

As in the Montgomery boycott, the Negro crusaders realize they must rely primarily upon themselves, and try to get the aid of decent-minded whites. Negroes elsewhere are coming to the aid of their brothers: financial support to boycotters who may be pressured by mortgageholders was pledged last week by President A. G. Gaston, of the Booker T. Washington Insurance Co., of Birmingham. He offered the resources of his company and said other "colored-operated" companies could also be depended upon.

His message to the embattled Tuskegeans also said, "We are all behind you in this struggle for decency and economic freedom." Similar expressions of endorsement and support from decent-minded whites are long overdue.

For State Senator Englehardt is running hog-wild; he is introducing legislation now to dissolve Macon County altogether—split it up among the five surrounding counties.

It is time labor and all liberal-thinking whites tell him you can't gerrymander freedom.

Looking Forward

WHAT IS SAFE?

By CARL WINTER

JUST HOW SAFE the residents of Monroe and greater Detroit area can expect to be, if private industry builds an atomic reactor plant at Laguna Beach, was inadvertently revealed in Washington recently.

During the past year, three unions with large membership in the vicinity have protested the plans of a combine of auto and utility corporations to develop atomic power near Monroe, Michigan. These unions — the papermakers, auto workers and electrical — have repeatedly charged that the proposed plant was experimental in nature and might prove unsafe. They warned that possible explosions, "meltdowns," or accumulated waste products might maim or poison the nearby population, with radioactive effect.

Yet, the multi-million-dollar investors have, so far, secured permission of the Atomic Energy Commission to go ahead with construction. These include General Motors, Ford, Westinghouse, Detroit Edison and a score of other monopolies. All plead to move the project to some remote, uninhabited area, or to impose governmental controls have proven futile, to date. Company "experts" have managed to fill the record of public hearings, which were held in response to union demands, with assurances that there was little or no danger involved.

NOW, THE TRUTH comes out. A report from Washington declares that the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, the AEC, and private industry all agree that "a major roadblock" in the way of private

development of atomic power is the difficulty in obtaining adequate liability insurance! Possible accidents, they fear, could result in claims amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. But private companies have been unwilling to insure for so great a risk. A strange attitude, to say the least, toward what we have all been asked to believe was a safe undertaking.

The only thing really safe in this venture, apparently, is the investment and the profits expected by the giant firms who are to be allowed to exploit our natural resources. For, in addition to granting the use of fissionable material, funds, and scientific information to private industry, the government is now considering footing the bill for insurance against any resulting damages.

On July 1 the House of Representatives voted to pay up to half a billion dollars toward claims against any concern arising from a nuclear accident, such as in an atomic power plant. Over the protests of California's Congressman Holifield, who condemned this bill as "another government subsidy" to private industry, the measure was sent to the Senate for approval.

In contrast, proposals for government ownership and operation of all atomic plants are opposed in some quarters as "socialist." But they could, if adopted, help turn the use of our nation's resources to their proper purpose—public welfare, instead of private profit. Then, the safety of people, not the return on investments, might influence the location and operation of such projects as the reactor at Monroe.

PRESIDENT GETS H-BOMB PLEA

DETROIT. — The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Detroit Branch, has successfully completed its petition campaign for mutual agreement to stop testing thermo-nuclear weapons. The petitions were to be delivered to the President this past week.

Administration and press efforts to enlarge upon possibilities of a so-called "clean" bomb apparently did not deter this campaign to any significant extent. Signature-gath-

ers argued that no such horrible weapon of mass destruction can be termed "clean"; that even a 95 percent reduction in fallout—if this were ever to be attained—still leaves a five percent possibility that innocent people, far removed from the test area, and not consulted in the matter, may suffer; and that even if the U. S. were to undertake not to detonate its hydrogen bombs with the "dirty" A-bombs, there is no guarantee that other nations would do likewise.



AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

SOME of the talk around Detroit's city hall if Ed Conner does not run for Mayor: The GOP will back Council Prexy Louis C. Miriani and put up another candidate of the stature of Willis H. Hall, the union-hating Board of Commerce Big Wig. They'd thus try to capture both primary nominations.

THE "East Side Shopper" likes the \$30 million proposed sewer project because the bulk of it will go to the East Side.

THE Michigan FEP Commission is attempting to subpoena personnel records of the Detroit Water Board in the discharge case of William Ragland. Mr. Ragland alleged that his discharge was a reprisal for his complaint of segregation in the assignment of locker facilities at the board's West Side sewage treatment plant.

TAFTLAND'S company union area in Middletown, Ohio, between Dayton and Cincinnati, has been cracked by the UAW. An NLRB election in the Coolidge Corp. there netted a victory of 78 for UAW, 53 for the Independent union and two for neither.

GOV. WILLIAMS reluctantly signed the new GOP-enacted Michigan Unemployment Compensation Bill. The Governor said the average increase in the bill comes to about 23 cents weekly.

REP. JOHN DINGELL (D-Detroit) has introduced a bill to increase to \$1,800 a year the amount a person can earn and still receive his full Social Security benefits after retirement. The present limitation is \$1,200.

A WANT AD appeared recently in the local Flint daily calling for a "young woman (white)" to operate a dairy bar in the Negro community, chiefly patronized by Negroes. NAACP protests followed. Result: a young woman (Negro) was hired.

THE immediate need for a rising cost-of-living increase in social security benefits was emphasized at a meeting of the Retired Employees Club, Fisher Body, UAW Local 581, reported in the local's paper. Let your Congressman know, said the paper.

Blame Lopsided Spending Policy For Flooded Streets, Basements

DETROIT.—Indignant sufferers from last week's flooded cellars, streets and expressways were urged by authorities here to address their protests to Mother Nature rather than the City Hall.

This was the propaganda line in the public statements of the great deluge issued by Mayor Cobo, his appointees, and the editorial writers in the local press.

But what poor Mother Nature has to do with building adequate drainage systems was not explained by the learned city fathers.

In fact Joseph W. Cross, Wayne County highway engineer conceded it's not the wetness of nature but the huge "costs" (a man-made item) that's the obstacle to an effective drainage system.

On the day of the storm thousands of Detroit workers couldn't reach their jobs or came late to work. An estimated 100,000 cars were trapped in rising waters, and property damage ran into millions. The rain-swollen Rouge River went 14 feet over its banks flooding many nearby main streets.

Glenn C. Richards, DPW commissioner, had a simple, "soak-the-residents" solution. Said Mr. Richards: "The only way a householder can avoid a wet basement is to install a back-check valve on his connection with the city sewer." The Detroit News editorially urged the same answer of installing these valves, "expensive as they often are." It was silent on a possible alternative—heavier taxes on the big real estate holdings of the Detroit News to help pay for sewers.

Mr. Cross disclosed that bulkheads on old sewers that were cut to make way for the expressway were not built strong enough to withstand the pressure of last week's storm. The bulkheads broke and shot water into the expressway causing a major traffic tie-up.

Milton F. Wagnitz, city engineer, unwittingly showed left-thinking people how to tie-in the issue of city sewers with the need for peace in the world and a fight against depressions. He said that because of the depression and World War II no major sewers were built from 1929 until 1949. By the same logic if less public funds were spent for H-bomb races now more could be spent for sewers, coming from federal grants.

Where Is the Bonus of Yester-Year?

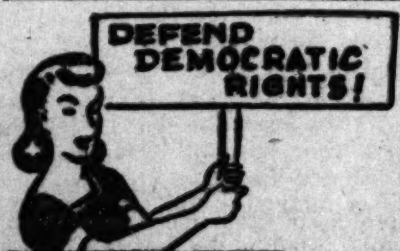
DETROIT. — Don't read any further if you are easily moved by the misfortunes of others.

If you have decided to read on, despite our warning, be sure you have an adequate supply of hankies within reach. OK? Then here goes:

An article in the Washington Post, quoted by the AFL-CIO's Economic Trends and Outlook, reveals that "incentive" bonuses for 10 top Ford executives were slashed last year by 44 percent—to the meager average sum of \$134,500.

The painful nature of this revelation is somewhat mitigated, Dear Reader, by the fact that these bonuses are on top of salaries ranging from \$60,000 for 32-year-old William C. Ford to \$185,000 for Henry Ford II, president, and Ernest R. Breech, chairman of the board.

The AFL-CIO publication—adding insult to injury—was unkind enough to wonder just how the bonus is determined; whether a time-study man holds a stop-watch over each executive; and what formula is used to decide what amount of bonus he needs to give his all for dear old Ford.



Detroit voters fed up with the heavy tax bite into their incomes (taxes going mainly for the arms race) defeated a proposal for a \$50 million sewer bond issue in the April 1 election. Taking advantage of last week's storm the Detroit

City Council rushed through a \$30 million sewer bond issue to appear on the Sept. 10 primary ballot.

Even if passed its help to Detroit flood victims will be minor while its help to interest-grabbing bankers will be major.

Too Many Want to Follow Dodge Run-a-way Jobs

DETROIT. — A canvas conducted by UAW Dodge Local 3 showed 1,002 members interested in transferring with the run-a-way jobs to the Chrysler Delaware plant.

Reporting in the Dodge Main News Local president Pat Quinn said:

"At Dodge Main some 865 jobs will be affected by this move, but with automation and probably higher production standards there will only be 400 to 500 Dodge members permitted to transfer."

Immediately only 75 to 90 workers will be needed who are to be picked according to seniority. Other transfers will stretch over a two or three-month period.

Previously, Norman Matthews, UAW vice-president, and Chrysler director, told Chrysler workers in California that the corporation had agreed to transfer 1,000 displaced workers from Detroit to the New-

ark, Delaware Tank Plant.

Matthews indicated that racial discrimination in Newark, Delaware is as severe, or worse than in parts of the south. The nearest housing for Negroes in the Newark area is from 30 to 40 miles from the plant.

Our members have the right, Matthews indicated, to go with their jobs when they are moved to another area and should be reimbursed for expenses incurred in these moves.

Meanwhile, across the Detroit River in Windsor, Canada, 10,000 unemployed Chrysler workers were faced with the corporation working men overtime on repairing hundreds of jobs "dinged" from speed-up and lack of manpower to do a thorough job when the cars come down the line.

All in all, Chrysler workers in both countries were getting the full smell of "People's Capitalism" at work.

Renew Demand for Modern Safety Law After Cave-in

DETROIT — The horrible cave-in death of 23-year-old plumber's apprentice Charles Brodeur is arousing new demands that Michigan's antiquated safety law be brought up to date.

The AFL's Detroit Labor News editorialized last week:

"Why the Legislature has failed to amend Michigan's safety law is hard to understand. The law, originally passed in 1909 is one of the oldest statutes Michigan has on its books. . . . All it does is attempt to reduce industrial accidents by prohibiting specific hazards.

"To amend the law would not have cost the State one red cent in money.

"Yet, in terms of accidents on the job, Michigan's Industrial Safety law cost the state more than \$140 million during 1954. The net loss to labor was about \$50 million, after they received Workmen's Compensation. The net loss to management was \$90 million.

"And in terms of rehabilitation and welfare and the loss of future earning power, the loss is even greater.

"Rep. Ray Dzendel, a delegate to the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, led a move to secure enactment of a much broader and more comprehensive safety law, but was blocked by politicians who were probably afraid they

wouldn't get credit for its passage."

Young Brodeur was buried beneath clay, sand and coal while he was connecting sewer pipe for a Morton Salt Co. installation at West Fort and Miller Rds. Earlier this year ten cement workers died in the collapse of a building under construction. Two others were killed in a clay cave-in while laying tile.

Employment Dips Again

DETROIT. — This won't come as news to many of our readers—but unemployment continues to be a very serious problem in Michigan.

In its most recent bulletins on the labor market, the Michigan Employment Security Commission reveals that as of May 15 employment in Michigan manufacturing industries decreased to approximately 17,000 below the April 15 figure and 2,000 below the May, 1956 figure.

The forecast was for further decline in manufacturing of 18,000 to July 15, with 15,000 non-manufacturing jobs opening up as the tourist season reaches its peak.

SHOP TALK



GOOD CONGRESS FIGHT LOOMS IN 4TH

A chance for the election of another pro-labor congressman from Illinois developed this week with the announcement that Republican Rep. William McVey will not seek reelection in the 4th Congressional District. This is a highly-industrial district, with the steelworkers and auto workers as the key unions. A victory here will depend on their ability to get together behind a strong candidate who can draw broad support.

PACKING UNION BUILDING TAKING SHAPE

Work is going ahead on the United Packinghouse Workers new home at Wabash and 49th. The new building will be ready in about a year, complete with a spacious auditorium, room for community activity and air-conditioning.

Pickets Urge End of Civil Defense Scares As Useless

DETROIT. — Carrying placards that "Civil Defense Is No Defense" a determined group picketed the City-County building last week as nearly 4,000 persons fled the building in a simulated Hell Bomb attack on Detroit.

Pickets were led by Arthur Harvey, 25, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The group, consisting of Negro and white men and women, gave out leaflets calling for unconditional stopping of nuclear

testing by America. The leaflets called the tests "technically useless and morally unsound."

Despite its peaceful character, one of the demonstrators, an unemployed seaman, was detained by police. He was held in the police wagon and released when the all clear sounded.

Movies of Hell Bomb explosions show split second devastation. The official time for clearing the City County building was a little over 10 minutes.

UAW Local Asks Ban on Hell Bomb Tests by All

LOS ANGELES. — A ban on Hell Bomb tests was called for by UAW Local 230 in an unanimously adopted resolution, according to the local union paper.

Adopted by the local's regular membership meeting the resolution said: "One of the greatest problems facing the world today is the steadily increasing radioactive fallout as a result of testing giant thermonuclear weapons or devices."

The resolution refers to "our own International president Walter Reuther" as having raised his voice "to insure lasting peace and not the destruction of the human race."

The local union resolved:

"1) To go on record opposing the continued testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons on the part of all nations.

"2) That President Eisenhower instruct his representative Mr. Harold Stassen to work for immediate implementation of this goal and that copies of the resolution be forwarded to President Eisenhower, Walter P. Reuther, president of UAW; State Senators and Congressmen representing the membership. In addition that the content of this resolution be published. . . ."

Tobacco Monopoly Alarmed By U. S. Action on Cancer

W. HEN DR. LEROY E. Burney, Surgeon General of the United States, last week recognized a link between smoking and throat cancer, he set off frenzied efforts by the tobacco industry's spokesmen to counteract the findings.

Dr. Burney said, "While there are naturally differences of opinion in interpreting the data on lung cancer and cigarette smoking, the Public Health Service feels the weight of the evidence is increasingly pointing in one direction; that excessive smoking is one of the causative factors in lung cancer."

Objections came almost immediately, from Dr. Clarence C. Little, chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board to the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, and from Timothy V. Hartnett, chairman of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, stressing statements by various scientists denying the direct cause-and-effect relationship between smoking and cancer.

★ SHORTLY AFTER the release of Dr. Burney's statement, Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) announced that a House subcommittee would begin investigations into the effects of built-in filters on cigarettes. He said that there are reports indicating that filters offer no protection to the smoker. "If the public is being fooled we want to find out why the appropriate Federal agencies have not done something about it."

Characteristically, the U. S. government is considerably behind Britain in its investigation of the tobacco question. A government-supported anti-smoking campaign has been in effect in England for some weeks, and is expected to pick up momentum. Emphasis is on information and education.

Local health authorities are undertaking the distribution of posters and leaflets, which are being prepared by the government,

Charles W. Jones, Judge, Is Dead

DETROIT. — The Honorable Charles W. Jones, first Negro judge in Michigan's history, died last week of injuries suffered in an automobile accident June 27. He was 55.

He was injured when his car struck the rear of a DSR bus at Woodward and Vernor. At the time of his accident Mr. Jones was returning home from the sessions of the national convention of the NAACP.

Mr. Jones was named to the Records Court bench by Gov. Williams following the death of Judge Christopher E. Stein. Although Mr. Jones failed to retain his post when he sought it through elections his brief term paved the way for the later election of Circuit Judge Wade H. McCree Jr., and Common Pleas Judge Elvin L. Daventport, Negro attorneys who also were appointed to judgeships by the Governor.

First Labor Pact Clause Ending Automation Unemployment Won

DETROIT.—Auto workers will undoubtedly be more than intrigued by a front-page story in last week's Michigan CIO News. Headlined, "Insurance Pact Prevents Job Loss from Automation," the story tells how 157 employees of the Maccabees insurance firm, members of Local 1667, Insurance Workers of America, obtained the following two-year pact from their employer:

"That during the term of this agreement there will be no layoffs or loss of pay resulting to the present employees as the result of changes in methods of operation (automation)."

This agreement is believed to be the first of its kind won by office workers who—like auto workers—are being laid off by the thousands throughout the country as their work is taken over by automated machines.

The contract is particularly significant in that if an electronic labor-saving device is introduced—and if the company's business happens not to increase—the workers will nevertheless retain their jobs at full pay. This might very logically entail a reduction in hours without reduction in pay—the announced central UAW demand in forthcoming negotiations.

Plan Probe of Housing Bias In Major Michigan Cities; State FEPC Behind Move

LANSING — Discrimination in housing in major metropolitan areas will be studied by a state citizens commission to be appointed next month.

This announcement was made by Sidney Shevitz, chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, who is to meet with Governor Williams to determine the commission's scope and membership.

In a nation-wide survey carried last year by the American Sociological Review, Flint was ranked as fourth most segregated among 20 cities studied. Other Michigan cities come close to Flint's unenviable record of more than 98 percent segregated.

Real estate interests find it to their economic advantage to maintain ghetto conditions. Their pattern is to open up limited areas of older housing to Negro pur-

chasers only when they have available new homes at inflated prices which they hope to sell to the white former owners. At this point they attempt to panic the white home-owners with tales about the "undesirability" of their newly-arrived Negro neighbors, and fabrications regarding the dip in home values which will allegedly occur.

In isolated instances, this scheme to profiteer from heightening racial antagonisms has been thwarted by alert and forward-looking citizens.

Last Wednesday's Detroit News carried a heart-warming story regarding the Leslie block between Wildermere and Lawton, in Detroit, where established white residents have gone out of their way to get to know and appreciate their new Negro neighbors. Some white families have even moved into this newly-integrated neighborhood for the express purpose of bringing up their children in a truly democratic and normal atmosphere. A well-attended block get-together was addressed by representatives of the city Commission on Community Relations.

Citizens of Detroit — and more recently of Ann Arbor — have a decided advantage over many other Michigan cities in that such community or human relations commissions exist. Here an official branch of municipal government reinforces the efforts of forward-looking private citizens and their organizations to combat instances of anti-Negro violence and to encourage amicable and constructive living-together.

Unofficial bodies — like the Quakers — in various parts of the country have also had considerable success in combatting the deliberate "panic" efforts of real estate sharks. They have canvassed neighborhoods scheduled for the panic treatment, convincing white home-owners that no valid economic or social reason for panic exists. Signs have then been posted proclaiming that the owners' homes were not for sale, and that the owners believe in practicing democracy.

Trade unions and other non-governmental bodies have formed cooperative housing associations in various communities to build exemplary non-segregated housing. In many cities — and Flint is a shameful exception — citizens' organizations have successfully combatted the racist objections of powerful real estate interests to the procuring of government funds for integrated housing projects. In New York State citizens secured passage of a law barring any government aid whatsoever — including FHA-backed loans — for segregated housing.

The study to be conducted in Michigan is bound to reveal a painfully undemocratic situation

in this state's housing situation. A thorough study would also put the spotlight on the resultant bad effects on all other aspects of human relations. These bad effects are particularly evident in the junior and senior high schools where often white and Negro students are brought together for the first time, after attending grade schools which are all-white or all-Negro in accordance with segregated housing situations. Unhealthy attitudes of "superiority" or "inferiority" — fostered during these grade school years — create antagonisms which all-too-frequently attain riot proportions between teen-agers.

Much can be hoped — and sought — for as a result of the FEPC's projected study. Stringent anti-segregation legislation — in the spirit of the Supreme Court's decision — is long overdue.

Ask Labor, Negro Representation

DETROIT. — Labor and minority groups must be represented in the council "if any program of economic development for Detroit is to succeed," according to Al Barbour, secretary treasurer, Wayne County CIO Council.

In an article prepared for the Michigan Chronicle, Negro weekly, Barbour emphasized that both groups "have a vital stake and interest in expanding job opportunities" and "should be represented at the level at which legislative action is initiated."

With the city candidates' filing deadline set for July 27, one labor candidate announced his official candidacy last week. He is Ed Carey, Democratic minority leader in the State House of Representatives, a former UAW factory worker and staff member.

The deadline for voters' registration is Aug. 12, with the primary election scheduled for Sept. 10.

Urban League in Pact with UAW

DETROIT. — UAW president Walter P. Reuther announced last week that the union has signed an agreement with the National Urban League calling for cooperation in eliminating racial discrimination in employment.

According to Reuther this is the first agreement of its kind reduced to writing.

The UAW, itself, while having made progress in the struggle for equal job opportunities, still has to win its model fair practice clause in its major contracts as well as to elect its first Negro to an international officer post in the union. The UAW president, secretary treasurer and four vice-presidents are all white.

Who Didn't Sign and Why Not

At this writing there are different reports as to how many of the 22 scientists present at Pugwash (July 12) signed the ban-H-test statement. The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Chronicle-Herald reporter at Pugwash said that only Dr. Szilard of the University of Chicago refused to sign. The New York Times (July 12) reporter said that two failed to sign, but did not name them. The New York Times (July 12) carried a Canadian Press story saying that as Dr. Szilard and John Stuart Foster, physics professor at McGill University in Montreal refused to sign. The reasons reported for Dr. Szilard's refusal to sign are at odds also. There is no report as to why Prof. Foster allegedly refused to sign. The Canadian Press story in the New York Times said Dr. Szilard "found some parts of the statement too strong." He did not say what parts they were. The Halifax Chronicle-Herald said he found the statement too weak. Dr. Szilard, the Halifax paper reported, "said he was in agreement with the exception that he felt the statement was not strong enough. It should have been in the form of a ultimatum and not just a statement he told reporters following the meeting."

Shades of Past: Pinkertons Used In Job Runaway from Monroe

MONROE. — Strong arm company tactics reminiscent of 20 years ago have been used by the Monroe Auto Equipment Co. here.

In violation of an agreement signed with UAW Local 878 last November not to move machinery to its plant in Hartwell Georgia, a group of Georgia scabs was brought here to dismantle machinery for transportation south.

When union members assembled outside the plant to protest, the company called in Pinkerton agents and off-duty police to act

as scab herders. According to the union, seven railroad cars were loaded with machinery.

The union has now obtained an injunction to prevent transportation of the machinery. The company has threatened to shut down till the contract expires in September, 1958 and Pinkerton detectives are patrolling the plant gates. The situation is tense and hardly indicative of those allegedly "splendid" labor relations hailed by the press last month in celebration of Taft-Hartley's 10th anniversary.

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at one-third mark

AS WE WRITE this afternoon, we have almost reached the one-third mark in The Worker's \$100,000 fund appeal. During the past week alone—following a serious lull—we received over \$6,000, making it the largest single week's contributions since the campaign got under way.

But we do not rest easy. For this has made it possible to relieve only slightly the intense pressures of long-past due obligations.

The \$6,000 received last week included \$3,500 collected by the Queens Communist Party from members and friends; \$1,200 sent in by the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee; \$600

gathered by Brooklyn Communists; smaller amounts by supporters in Milwaukee, Philadelphia and some neighborhoods in New York.

There remains two-thirds to go. We need more than half of this remainder during these summer weeks. Except for Illinois, Wisconsin and Connecticut, readers of no state have yet reached half their goal targets.

We ask the help of all readers and friends of The Worker NOW to help us put the campaign over!

Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, NY. Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

Reuther Bids Labor Back Program to Balk Price Extortion

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER the current round of hearings before the Senate Anti-Monopoly Committee have been completed, "What then?" asks Walter Reuther in a letter to all locals of the United Automobile Workers.

"Is this exposure of unwarranted and extortionate price and profit gouges of the American public to stop there—with complete freedom of industry to hike prices after these hearings end?" Reuther went on. "This must not be allowed to happen."

Answering the question he put, Reuther submitted a five-point program for which he asks the union's affiliates to wage a vigorous support for enactment by Congress. The program proposes the following procedure:

- "Any corporation which accounts for more than a specified percentage—perhaps 20 or 25 percent—of the total sales of its industry would be required to give advance notice of intent to raise prices to a governmental commission created for this purpose.

- "The agency would thereupon conduct public hearings at which the corporation would be required to present detailed justification, based upon its records, of the need for the proposed price increase.

- "The corporation's testimony would be subject to cross-examination. Its pertinent records would be

open for inspection both by the commission's staff and by representatives of organizations or groups opposing the proposed price increase, including other corporations which buy goods produced by the firm proposing to raise its price.

- After the hearing, the agency would promptly publish the contentions of the parties and the facts as it had determined them.

- "The hearings having been concluded, and the notice period having expired, the corporation involved would then be entirely free to raise the price if it chose to do so. But the public would have the means to determine for itself whether or not the price increase was justified."

ADMITTEDLY, the proposals of the UAW have no teeth in them. Reuther stresses the power of public exposure and the plan is designed to "minimize the abuse of freedom through the secret and irresponsible exercise of economic power" by a "monopolistic corporation." The weapon is not government controls, but aroused public

(Continued on Page 9)

Will Greet Flynn, Thompson, Perry at Carnegie Hall, Wed.

Elizabeth Curley Flynn will speak her piece for the first time in years, as will Robert Thompson and Pettis Perry, when they speak at a welcome back meeting in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday, July 24, at 8 p.m. The three veteran Communist leaders were recently released from prison after serving Smith Act sentences.

Other released prisoners, Alexander Bittelman, V. J. Jerome, Arnold Johnson and Louis Weinstock, will be on the platform.

John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, and Eugene Dennis, secretary of national affairs of the Communist Party, will greet the released prisoners. All speeches will be brief.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Joint Self-Defense Committee.

Racists Uproot 400 Voters as Senate Debates

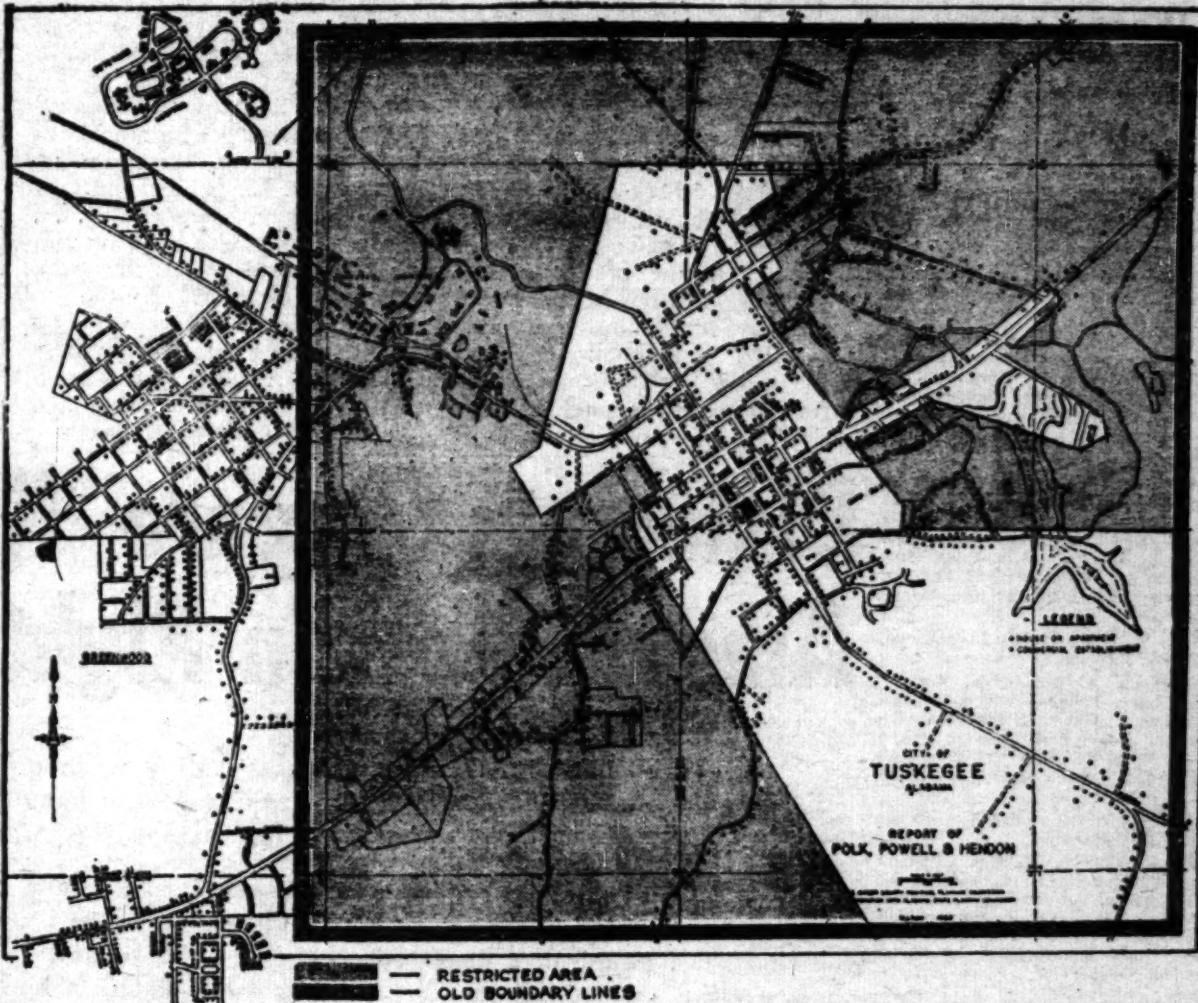
By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS A COLOSSAL irony that while the United States Senate is decorously debating the civil rights bill, Alabama legislators last week filched the vote from Negroes by passing a law so flagrantly unconstitutional that it brings to mind the Dred Scott

U.S. CONSTITUTION, Article XV. Equal rights for White and Colored Citizens.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



THIS SHOWS how the boundaries of Tuskegee have been redrawn by Alabama's racists to eliminate all but 20 Negro voters—in defiance of the U. S. Constitution. The heavy black border represents the boundary before the state legislature acted. The white

area in the center of the box is the new Tuskegee, with 600 white voters and 20 Negro voters. The gray area, which includes famed Tuskegee Institute, has been banned from the city limits, and its Negro inhabitants from the right to vote.

decision. It happened last week in Alabama. Tuskegee, in that state, is a small Southern town with a big name, known to millions, as the home of a famous Negro educational institution founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881. The small town is big news now for two reasons:

First the head of Alabama's White Citizens Councils successfully promoted astounding legislation which simply gerrymandered Tuskegee's growing Negro vote out of existence and second, the Negro population is conducting a trail-blazing boycott of the city's merchants that has set many of the klux-minded whites on their heels.

TUSKEGEE — before the boundaries were re-written consisted of 1,315 whites and 5,397 Negroes. The latter are displaying the same bold but disciplined initiative that made nearby Montgomery's bus boycott world famous. They have formed car pools that carry the individual citizens to the stores in neighboring Greenwood, or to the state capital, Montgomery, some fifty miles away. The 27,000 colored citizens of surrounding Macon County have joined the boycott of the Tuskegee merchants.

The white merchants feel the sting. They are known to have

collaborated — by commission or omission — with State Senator Sam Englehardt, executive secretary of the Alabama White Citizens' Councils, who spawned the idea.

As a glance at the map on this page shows, Englehardt carved an overwhelmingly white area out of the city and arbitrarily called that section the City of Tuskegee. The parts where Negroes were in the overwhelming majority (shown shaded above) are now outside city limits. This includes Tuskegee Institution itself. Thus the state legislators reduced the size of the city proper to eliminate all but twenty Negro voters as against 600 white voters.

Englehardt is evidently a latter-day Simon Legree, a big landowner who employs 76 Negroes on his large plantation. He proudly claims the fatherhood of the bill which excludes some 400 of the town's 420 Negro vote. A mighty power in his bailiwick, Macon County, he had the tacit support of the city

council; his fantastic bill passed Alabama's legislature with nary a "Nay"; and this week it became law automatically when Governor "Big Jim" Folsom let it ride, without a veto.

THE TOWN'S Negroes decided upon the boycott more than two weeks ago at a meeting in the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church.

A recent editorial in the Am- (Continued on Page 2)

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World's Scientists Spurn Ike's 'Clean' Bomb Ruse

THE ADMINISTRATION'S 'clean' bomb campaign ran into two block-busters last week. One was its own civilian defense test which 'killed' an estimated 53 million persons in the U.S. on Friday, July 12. On the previous day, in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, scientists from East and West, from capitalist and socialist countries, warned that in a nuclear war "hundreds of millions" of people in the warning countries "would be killed outright by the blast of heat and by the ionizing radiation at the instant of explosion whether 'clean' or 'dirty' bombs were used."

If 'dirty' bombs were used, they said, hundreds of millions more would die "from the delayed effects of radiation from local fallout, some in the exposed generation from direct radiation and some in succeeding generations as a result of genetic effects."

Six Americans were among the 20 who signed the statement. In New York City, a preliminary estimate of 2,339,012 "dead" and 2,261,238 "severely injured," as a result of the mock H-blast, rose the following day to 4,429,729.

They Were There

Following is the list of 22 scientists who attended the Pugwash conference:

Those participating in the conference were:

AUSTRALIA: Prof. M. L. Oliphant, physicist, director, post-graduate, research school of physical sciences, National University;

AUSTRIA: Dr. H. Thirring, professor of physics, University of Vienna;

CANADA: Dr. Brock Chisholm, Victoria, B. C., physician, former United Nations World Health Organization; Prof. John Stuart Foster, professor of physics at McGill University, Montreal;

CHINA: Prof. Chou Fei-yuan, vice-director of Peking University;

ENGLAND: Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, physicist, University College, London; Prof. C. F. Powell, H. H. Wills, Physical Laboratory, Bristol, England, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. J. Rothblat, professor of physics, University of London, executive vice president, Atomic Scientists Association;

FRANCE: Prof. A. M. B. Lacassagne, L'Institut du Radium, Paris;

JAPAN: Prof. S. Tomonaga, department of physics, Tokyo University; Prof. Hideki Yukawa, director, Research Institute for Fundamental Physics, Tokyo University, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. H. Ogawa of Tokyo University;

POLAND: Prof. Marian Danysz, of the University of Warsaw;

SOVIET UNION: A. M. Kuzin, Soviet Academy of Sciences, D. F. Skobeltsyn, National Academy of the Soviet Union, director of T. N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Moscow; A. V. Topchiev, head of the Institute of Silicates of Soviet Academy of Sciences;

UNITED STATES: Prof. Paul Doty, Department of Chemistry, Harvard University; Prof. H. J. Muller, professor of zoology at Indiana University, Nobel Laureate in medical physiology; Prof. Eugene Rabinowitch, research professor, University of Illinois; Prof. Walter Seave, department of physics, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Leo Salard, physicist, University of Chicago; Prof. Victor Weisskopf, Prof. David F. Cavers, associate dean at Harvard law school.

"dead" and 1,932,369 "injured." This would have been the result of a blast over Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, of a 20-megaton bomb.

ON JULY 11, also, while the scientists in Pugwash were completing their report, James Hagerty, White House publicity agent, found it "amazing" that Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party leader, in a speech in Czechoslovakia, had described President Eisenhower's 'clean' bomb talk as "stupid."

Khrushchev had told workers in a Prague factory on July 10: "Look at what a stupid thing he (President Eisenhower) says when he says there is a clean hydrogen bomb. How can you have a clean bomb to do dirty things? It means destruction of women and children. What a contradiction to call a dirty thing clean."

Hagerty replied in an official statement that "The avoidance of mass human destruction in an atomic war is and has been a prime objective of President Eisenhower and his Administration no less than the aim of eliminating the possibility of war itself. Such efforts — to which the United States is dedicated — are and will be

continuing."

Hagerty has not, nor has any other government spokesman, replied yet to the statement of the world's scientists at Pugwash who also had rejected the 'clean' bomb propaganda.

THE ADMINISTRATION ran afoul of still a third obstacle when the Atomic Energy Commission, which is the chief source of the White House's propaganda ideas for putting over the H-bomb, issued a handbook which does not even mention the 'clean' bomb theory.

The AEC handbook, which was prepared by the Department of Defense, was issued to the public on noon July 12, during the very hours when the civil defense tests were proving that tens of millions of Americans would be killed in even a 'clean' H-bomb war.

Nowhere in its 579 pages does the book, entitled *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons*, refer to the 'clean' bomb. This apparently confirms the charge that the 'clean' bomb deal was fabricated by some Madison Ave. boys in the White House with the assistance of Admiral Lewis Strauss, AEC chairman, and a few of his captive scientists. (An H-bomb that would burrow 50 feet into the ground, the AEC handbook declared, would throw up 200-million tons of rock and earth—enough to cover one square mile to a depth of six

or seven feet.)

THE AEC LAST WEEK "leaked" to the public the hint that it was considering an expansion of its studies on the effects of fallout radiation. This is a barely concealed attempt by AEC to refurbish its moral reputation which was seriously tarnished during the congressional fallout hearings.

Meanwhile on Capitol Hill, Sen. Mike Mansfield, Montana Democrat and majority whip; and Rep. Chet Holifield, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy radiation subcommittee, renewed their pleas for a change in government policy. Mansfield in a major policy speech on Saturday, July 13, pointed to the "need still to explore the whole scope of relations with the Soviet Union, with a view to lessening the threat and dangers of nuclear war." He pointed out that "a temporary standstill agreement on nuclear testing . . . might reduce a health hazard to the human race."

Holifield, in turn, condemned those in high office who are blocking the road to an agreement on bomb testing. He pointed out that "there has been some effort . . . to pin a Communist label on sincere and responsible persons who are deeply troubled" by the H-bomb problem. "Those who attempt to smear or to bear false witness in a problem of this gravity are truly enemies of peace and freedom," he told the House.

Dixiecrats Prepare 'Killer' Amendments in Rights Debate

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, D.C.—There was standing room only in the press and visitors' galleries of the U.S. Senate as the secretary droned the name of each senator and got the "yea" or "nay" answer. The "yeas" were for making the Administration's civil rights bill the pending business of the Senate. And they won 71-18.

Reporters had searched the records to find a precedent, a time when southern senators had stopped talking long enough in opposing a civil rights measure to permit a vote. This was the first time they had done so in more than 80 years.

It was a strange coalition that had brought this bit of history onto the scene. William F. Knowland, the California Republican serving his last term in the Senate, was its unnamed leader, and among the Democrats Paul Douglas, of Illinois, formed the other end of what Sen. Richard Russell, the leader of the die-hard southern Democrats, called "the Knowland-Douglas Axis."

EVERY DAY Sen. Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, the Majority Leader, praised the senators for the high level of the debate, dropping hints here and there that the bill could not pass the Senate "in its present form." And Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, the Wyoming Democrat, who has a wide reputation as a liberal, would just as often interject his contention that the provision of the bill permitting juryless contempt of court trials for civil rights violators is dangerous to American liberties.

O'Mahoney thus became a Trilby for the multiple Svengali of Sens. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) and the 16 others who have solemnly vowed never to let a bill pass the Senate which might in any way advance southern Negroes toward full first-class citizenship.

Then there was Sen. Wayne

Morse, the Oregon Democrat, who while he protested vigorously his affinity for civil rights, defended the "traditions" of the Senate by moving to send the civil rights bill back to the Judiciary Committee for seven days. The Morse motion lost by 51-35.

Morse led a strange chorus of the entire southern bloc Dixiecrat and liberal, plus a few Republican strays such as Karl Mundt of South Dakota, John J. Williams of Delaware, and George W. Malone of Nevada.

RUSSELL, the foxy Dixiecrat strategist, conceded defeat just before the vote to take up the bill; but the restrained manner in which he conceded and the oratorical bouquets he threw to supposed opponents ought to give pause to the electorate. Russell admitted that there was never any doubt as to where the votes were on the issue, but he praised Sens. Morse, O'Mahoney, Clinton B. Anderson (D-NM), Mundt, Albert Gore (D-Tenn) and George D. Aiken (R-Vt) for their "fairness."

All of these senators had offered amendments in advance of the vote to take up the bill, as assurances that the bill, if enacted, would not appreciably change "the southern way of life." The amendments would (1) lift Part III out of the bill entirely; (2) make mandatory jury trials in contempt of court cases growing out of the civil rights measure; and (3) inject proposals to limit the investigative powers of the civil rights commission which the bill would provide.

The bill at present:

(1) Establishes a bipartisan civil

rights commission; (2) creates a civil rights division in the Justice Department headed by an assistant attorney general; (3) empowers the attorney general to sue in federal court for injunctions against general civil rights violations, including orders by courts; and (4) grants power to the Attorney General to obtain court injunctions against any interference with the right to vote, official or otherwise.

If the three types of amendments are tacked onto the bill and it is passed, the southerners will have won a major victory. For enforcement of civil rights, as guaranteed under the Constitution, still will be lodged with the states.

There are laws now making the offenses outlined in the bill crimes, but the federal government is hampered in using these laws because it is hard to get convictions in the South in criminal cases involving the rights of Negroes. The bill, by providing civil remedies, with more moderate penalties, seeks to get around that difficulty by adding the element of persuasion.

In fact, as Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) has said, the bill is so moderate as to give to any offender of its provisions the key to unlock his jail cell. For all he has to do is refrain from committing the crime again. That, say the followers of Russell is "judicial tyranny." And they are prepared to filibuster against it.

LESTER RODNEY on a vacation camping trip will tell you more about it in next week's Worker.

RACISTS

(Continued from Page 1)
sterdam News, headed "Come On, Tuskegee" assessed the action as no ordinary boycott. "It is more of a test as to whether the boycott can be effectively used in a widespread manner by Negroes as a weapon for gaining civil rights."

Within a week, the Macon Theater, and the Tuskegee Fish Market closed down for lack of trade. A few days later Coope's Grocery and David Lee's Store followed. Traffic in the business area, about two blocks square, dwindled rapidly and Negro newspapermen learned that the merchants were borrowing cars from a used car lot, to park them before their stores to provide some semblance of life.

Spokesmen for the white merchants said they could not operate for more than two weeks. Colored store keepers are reported doing a record business.

LEADER of the boycott is the Tuskegee Civic Association which was formed 22 years ago to advance the Negro right to vote. President of the association is C.C. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee who said, in announcing the boycott: "We Negroes landed at Jamestown. We have been indispensable in building this country. We feel bad when we see how the Hungarian refugees who have come here are winned, dined, cheered and honored with our tax money and we Negro citizens have been disfranchised and bombed."

He spoke of the Negro citizens whose votes were stolen by the gerrymandering bill. "They fought for years and years to obtain their registration so they could vote."

Another long-standing and bitter grievance of Tuskegee's Negroes is the refusal of the Macon County Board of Registrars to register Negro voters. The board's leading member is E. P. Livingston, brother of Chief Justice J. Ed. Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court. E. P. Livingston happens to be a foremost leader of the White Citizens Councils here. The excuse given for failing to register Negroes to vote was simple: "We didn't have the proper furniture." The board finally got to register "a handful of Negroes" in its four-day session two weeks ago.

Many Negro residents are employed by the Veterans Administration hospital in Tuskegee, manned by Negro personnel. Negro newspapers report that their wages and salaries are higher than elsewhere in the state, and that many are professional and white collar workers.

THE BOYCOTT is a hazardous undertaking in more than one way: no few of those engaged in it have bought modern homes in a new development; others were promptly fired by the town's stores, like Piggly Wiggly, and the Macon Theater, (which closed shortly afterward.) The stakes are high. But Englehardt racists are desperate and violent men, who are at home with cruelty.

The Negroes, gerrymandered out of the city limits, are discovering that the insurance companies are raising their rates. Those who bought homes in the newly opened neighborhoods such as Bibb Street, suddenly find their mortgages may be called in; ordinary municipal activities have been greatly reduced; the services of the fire department, garbage collection, water supply.

They are aware of the depth of Englehardt's vindictiveness, and Tuskegee Institute receives \$400,000 annually from the state. That may be cut off.

The VA hospital, directed by Dr. T. T. Tilton—with 2,000 patients and 1,500 employees—mostly Negroes is already under Englehardt's fire. He has trumpeted charges of "excessive drinking and gambling" in the hospital and threatens an "inquiry."

NEVERTHELESS—at this writing—the boycott continues under these very difficult circumstances. The FBI—notified by the Tuskegee Civic Association—has "promised" to "look carefully into the matter." Ferdinand W. Ford, of the Department of Justice said "redefining city limits to exclude Negro votes was a new wrinkle in matters facing the Justice Department. We've never seen anything like this before." But many observers painfully aware of the infinite forbearance the D. of J. has shown racists in the past, are skeptical.

As in the Montgomery boycott, the Negro crusaders realize they must rely primarily upon themselves, and try to get the aid of decent-minded whites. Negroes elsewhere are coming to the aid of their brothers: financial support to boycotters who may be pressured by mortgageholders was pledged last week by President A. G. Gaston, of the Booker T. Washington Insurance Co., of Birmingham. He offered the resources of his company and said other "colored-operated companies could also be depended upon."

His message to the embattled Tuskegeans also said, "We are all behind you in this struggle for decency and economic freedom." Similar expressions of endorsement and support from decent-minded whites are long overdue.

For State Senator Englehardt is running hog-wild; he is introducing legislation now to dissolve Macon County altogether—split it up among the five surrounding counties.

It is time labor and all liberal-thinking whites tell him you can't gerrymander freedom.

Looking Forward

WHAT IS SAFE?

By CARL WINTER

JUST HOW SAFE the residents of Monroe and greater Detroit area can expect to be, if private industry builds an atomic reactor plant at Laguna Beach, was inadvertently revealed in Washington recently.

During the past year, three unions with large membership in the vicinity have protested the plans of a combine of auto and utility corporations to develop atomic power near Monroe, Michigan. These unions — the papermakers, auto workers and electrical — have repeatedly charged that the proposed plant was experimental in nature and might prove unsafe. They warned that possible explosions, "meltdowns," or accumulated waste products might maim or poison the nearby population, with radioactive effect.

Yet, the multi-million-dollar investors have, so far, secured permission of the Atomic Energy Commission to go ahead with construction. These include General Motors, Ford, Westinghouse, Detroit Edison and a score of other monopolies. All pleas to move the project to some remote, uninhabited area, or to impose governmental controls have proven futile, to date. Company "experts" have managed to fill the record of public hearings, which were held in response to union demands, with assurances that there was little or no danger involved.

NOW, THE TRUTH comes out. A report from Washington declares that the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, the AEC, and private industry all agree that "a major roadblock" in the way of private

development of atomic power is the difficulty in obtaining adequate liability insurance! Possible accidents, they fear, could result in claims amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. But private companies have been unwilling to insure for so great a risk. A strange attitude, to say the least, toward what we have all been asked to believe was a safe undertaking.

The only thing really safe in this venture, apparently, is the investment and the profits expected by the giant firms who are to be allowed to exploit our natural resources. For, in addition to granting the use of fissionable material, funds, and scientific information to private industry, the government is now considering footing the bill for insurance against any resulting damages.

On July 1 the House of Representatives voted to pay up to half a billion dollars toward claims against any concern arising from a nuclear accident, such as in an atomic power plant. Over the protests of California's Congressman Holifield, who condemned this bill as "another government subsidy" to private industry, the measure was sent to the Senate for approval.

In contrast, proposals for government ownership and operation of all atomic plants are opposed in some quarters as "socialist." But they could, if adopted, help turn the use of our nation's resources to their proper purpose—public welfare, instead of private profit. Then, the safety of people, not the return on investments, might influence the location and operation of such projects as the reactor at Monroe.

PRESIDENT GETS H-BOMB PLEA

DETROIT. — The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Detroit Branch, has successfully completed its petition campaign for mutual agreement to stop testing thermo-nuclear weapons. The petitions were to be delivered to the President this past week.

Administration and press efforts to enlarge upon possibilities of a so-called "clean" bomb apparently did not deter this campaign to any significant extent. Signature-gath-

ers argued that no such horrible weapon of mass destruction can be termed "clean"; that even a 95 percent reduction in fallout—if this were ever to be attained—still leaves a five percent possibility that innocent people, far removed from the test area, and not consulted in the matter, may suffer; and that even if the U. S. were to undertake not to detonate its hydrogen bombs with the "dirty" A-bombs, there is no guarantee that other nations would do likewise.



SOME of the talk around Detroit's city hall if Ed Conner does not run for Mayor: The GOP will back Council Prexy Louis C. Miriani and put up another candidate of the stature of Willis H. Hall, the union-baiting Board of Commerce Big Wig. They'd thus try to capture both primary nominations.

THE "East Side Shopper" likes the \$30 million proposed sewer project because the bulk of it will go to the East Side.

THE Michigan FEP Commission is attempting to subpoena personnel records of the Detroit Water Board in the discharge case of William Ragland. Mr. Ragland alleged that his discharge was a reprisal for his complaint of segregation in the assignment of locker facilities at the board's West Side sewage treatment plant.

TAFTLAND'S company union area in Middletown, Ohio, between Dayton and Cincinnati, has been cracked by the UAW. An NLRB election in the Copledge Corp. there netted a victory of 78 for UAW, 53 for the Independent union and two for neither.

GOV. WILLIAMS reluctantly signed the new GOP-enacted Michigan Unemployment Compensation Bill. The Governor said the average increase in the bill comes to about 23 cents weekly.

REP. JOHN DINGELL (D-Detroit) has introduced a bill to increase to \$1,800 a year the amount a person can earn and still receive his full Social Security benefits after retirement. The present limitation is \$1,200.

A WANT AD appeared recently in the local Flint daily calling for a "young woman (white)" to operate a dairy bar in the Negro community, chiefly patronized by Negroes. NAACP protests followed. Result: a young woman (Negro) was hired.

THE immediate need for a rising cost-of-living increase in social security benefits was emphasized at a meeting of the Retired Employees Club, Fisher Body, UAW Local 581, reported in the local's paper. Let your Congressman know, said the paper.

Blame Lopsided Spending Policy For Flooded Streets, Basements

DETROIT.—Indignant sufferers from last week's flooded cellars, streets and expressways were urged by authorities here to address their protests to Mother Nature rather than the City Hall.

This was the propaganda line in the public statements of the great deluge issued by Mayor Cobo, his appointees, and the editorial writers in the local press.

But what poor Mother Nature has to do with building adequate drainage systems was not explained by the learned city fathers.

In fact Joseph W. Cross, Wayne County highway engineer conceded it's not the wetness of nature but the huge "costs" (a man-made item) that's the obstacle to an effective drainage system.

On the day of the storm thousands of Detroit workers couldn't reach their jobs or came late to work. An estimated 100,000 cars were trapped in rising waters, and property damage ran into millions. The rain-swollen Rouge River went 14 feet over its banks flooding many nearby main streets.

Glenn C. Richards, DPW commissioner, had a simple, "soak-the-residents" solution. Said Mr. Richards: "The only way a householder can avoid a wet basement is to install a back-check valve on his connection with the city sewer." The Detroit News editorially urged the same answer of installing these valves, "expensive as they often are." It was silent on a possible alternative—heavier taxes on the big real estate holdings of the Detroit News to help pay for sewers.

Mr. Cross disclosed that bulkheads on old sewers that were cut to make way for the expressway were not built strong enough to withstand the pressure of last week's storm. The bulkheads broke and shot water into the expressway causing a major traffic tie-up.

Milton F. Wagnitz, city engineer, unwittingly showed left-thinking people how to tie-in the issue of city sewers with the need for peace in the world and a fight against depressions. He said that because of the depression and World War II no major sewers were built from 1929 until 1949. By the same logic if less public funds were spent for H-bomb races now more could be spent for sewers, coming from federal grants.

O Where Is the Bonus of Yester-Year?

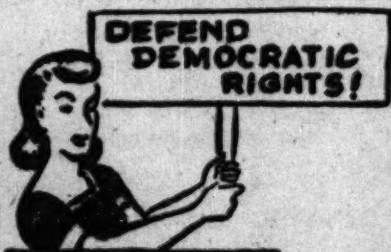
DETROIT. — Don't read any further if you are easily moved by the misfortunes of others.

If you have decided to read on, despite our warning, be sure you have an adequate supply of hankies within reach. OK? Then here goes:

An article in the Washington Post, quoted by the AFL-CIO's Economic Trends and Outlook, reveals that "incentive" bonuses for 10 top Ford executives were slashed last year by 44 percent—to the meager average sum of \$134,500.

The painful nature of this revelation is somewhat mitigated, Dear Reader, by the fact that these bonuses are on top of salaries ranging from \$60,000 for 32-year-old William C. Ford to \$185,000 for Henry Ford II, president, and Ernest R. Breech, chairman of the board.

The AFL-CIO publication—adding insult to injury—was unkind enough to wonder just how the bonus is determined; whether a time-study man holds a stop-watch over each executive; and what formula is used to decide "what amount of bonus he needs to give his all for dear old Ford."



Detroit voters fed up with the heavy tax bite into their incomes (taxes going mainly for the arms race) defeated a proposal for a \$50 million sewer bond issue in the April 1 election. Taking advantage of last week's storm the Detroit

City Council rushed through a \$30 million sewer bond issue to appear on the Sept. 10 primary ballot.

Even if passed its help to Detroit flood victims will be minor while its help to interest-grabbing bankers will be major.

Too Many Want to Follow Dodge Run-a-way Jobs

DETROIT. — A canvas conducted by UAW Dodge Local 3 showed 1,002 members interested in transferring with the run-a-way jobs to the Chrysler Delaware plant.

Reporting in the Dodge Main News Local president Pat Quinn said:

"At Dodge Main some 865 jobs will be affected by this move, but with automation and probably higher production standards there will only be 400 to 500 Dodge members permitted to transfer."

Immediately only 75 to 90 workers will be needed who are to be picked according to seniority. Other transfers will stretch over a two or three-month period.

Previously, Norman Matthews, UAW vice-president, and Chrysler director, told Chrysler workers in California that the corporation had agreed to transfer 1,000 displaced workers from Detroit to the New-

ark, Delaware Tank Plant.

Matthews indicated that racial discrimination in Newark, Delaware is as severe, or worse than in parts of the south. The nearest housing for Negroes in the Newark area is from 30 to 40 miles from the plant.

Our members have the right, Matthews indicated, to go with their jobs when they are moved to another area and should be reimbursed for expenses incurred in these moves.

Meanwhile, across the Detroit River in Windsor, Canada, 10,000 unemployed Chrysler workers were faced with the corporation working men overtime on repairing hundreds of jobs "dinged" from speed-up and lack of manpower to do a thorough job when the cars come down the line.

All in all, Chrysler workers in both countries were getting the full smell of "People's Capitalism" at work.

Renew Demand for Modern Safety Law After Cave-in

DETROIT — The horrible cave-in death of 23-year-old plumber's apprentice Charles Brodeur is arousing new demands that Michigan's antiquated safety law be brought up to date.

The AFL's Detroit Labor News editorialized last week:

"Why the Legislature has failed to amend Michigan's safety law is hard to understand. The law, originally passed in 1909 is one of the oldest statutes Michigan has on its books. . . . All it does is attempt to reduce industrial accidents by prohibiting specific hazards.

"To amend the law would not have cost the State one red cent in money.

"Yet, in terms of accidents on the job, Michigan's Industrial Safety law cost the state more than \$140 million during 1954. The net loss to labor was about \$50 million, after they received Workmen's Compensation. The net loss to management was \$90 million.

"And in terms of rehabilitation and welfare and the loss of future earning power, the loss is even greater.

"Rep. Ray Dzendel, a delegate to the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, led a move to secure enactment of a much broader and more comprehensive safety law, but was blocked by politicians who were probably afraid they

wouldn't get credit for its passage."

Young Brodeur was buried beneath clay, sand and coal while he was connecting sewer pipe for a Morton Salt Co. installation at West Fort and Miller Rds. Earlier this year ten cement workers died in the collapse of a building under construction. Two others were killed in a clay cave-in while laying tile.

Employment Dips Again

DETROIT. — This won't come as news to many of our readers—but unemployment continues to be a very serious problem in Michigan.

In its most recent bulletins on the labor market, the Michigan Employment Security Commission reveals that as of May 15 employment in Michigan manufacturing industries decreased to approximately 17,000 below the April 15 figure and 2,000 below the May, 1956 figure.

The forecast was for further decline in manufacturing of 18,000 to July 15, with 15,000 non-manufacturing jobs opening up as the tourist season reaches its peak.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HUNGARY

By HERBERT APTHEKER

\$2.00

BERENSON BOOKSTORE
2419 GRAND RIVER, DETROIT

Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 2934 YEMANS

Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU



LABOR will have its own day on Aug. 10 among the many features, at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield. Above are pictured some of the attractions for visitors to the fairgrounds.

Illinois Labor Merger Faces Crucial Test on Negro Rights

(This article is the second in a series of four, dealing with the planned merger of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Industrial Union Council.)

CHICAGO.—For a long time, it has been said that there are no longer "bread-and-butter" trade unionists in the labor movement. With the advent of greater acceptance of political action, with the development of a more varied community program on the part of unions, it was felt by many that the days of "pure" trade unions had come to an end.

While it is undoubtedly true that there are very few unions that practice trade unionism in the same old way, the hangovers of the bread-and-butter days still show themselves even today in many ways. There are still trade union leaders, including some in Illinois, who look upon community activities of labor as a nuisance and a bother.

ONE of the leaders of a conservative craft union recently told your reporter that he is just "an old fashioned trade unionist with none of these new fangled ideas." He typifies some of the leaders who resist labor's announced political action program. The school problems, those dealing with housing are all considered "outside" issues.

These differences in the ranks of some of the most important spokesmen for labor in Illinois get at the heart of what has held up the state merger for the past two years. Will the labor movement move ahead to become a more dynamic and influential

force in the community and state as a whole, or will it pull back in its shell and be just as a "coordinating" agency?

One of the toughest, if not the toughest problem, facing the merged Illinois labor movement at its September convention is that of Negro rights. Here, Illinois labor faces a challenge that cannot be ducked, if the merged labor movement is to play its role in helping to unify the state as a whole in support of progressive action.

WHEN the national AFL and CIO merger took place, a major battle centered around the question of Negro officers. This was finally resolved by the election at that time, of two Negroes as vice-presidents of the merged organization. While there has been much to be desired in the national organization's fight for Negro rights, this initial action was greeted by many.

Will the Illinois merger, with its large unions and its militant Negro membership, meet the pattern set by the national AFL-CIO merger? Will one of the top officers in addition to some vice-presidents of the new state organization include a Negro trade unionist?

As these articles are written, it seems, that the answer to these questions are wide open. The election of Negro trade unionists will by no means guarantee that the new organization will be a militant fighting federation campaigning for Negro rights. But it will be a strong indication in which direction the new labor federation will be headed on this question.

WITH the large number of Negroes in the hotel and restaurant industry, the steel industry, in the packing plants, as well as in auto, the hod-carriers and others there are undoubtedly strong pressures for adequate Negro representation in the top-levels of the merged Illinois state organization. The number of outstanding Negro trade unionists in the state symbolizes the role that

Progressives Gather at All-Nations Picnic

CHICAGO.—A thousand Chicago-landers brought their Independence weekend to a delightful and rewarding close at the All Nations Picnic at Santa Fe Park, on the far southwest side.

It was a cross-section of the midwestern working class, Negro and white, foreign and native-born, old, young, and very young. For many it was a happy reunion of old friends—a chance to get the latest news from folks you hadn't seen for years. Proud parents paraded their latest offspring; compared experiences, exchanged personal gossip. White-haired veterans of working-class struggles rehearsed old stories over a drink.

In a grassy meadow under the blazing sun, scores of children competed in potato race, sack races and relay races.

The hard-working committees of culinary experts prepared an assortment of picnic foods which were a gourmet's dream. A gaily decorated Mexican booth (sponsored as a special benefit to fight for the reentry of Rodolfo

Lozoya) served arroz con pollo, tamales and crisp, toasted tortillas. The dining pavilion offered Polish sausages, Czechoslovak goulash, and an assortment of Jewish specialties. Over the brow of the hill, whole lambs turned over a king-size charcoal pit, under the watchful eyes of Croatian chefs. Greek shish-kebab sputtered and sizzled nearby.

In a shady meadow, a group of sturdy Russian women kneaded dough in huge tubs, while an assembly-line of deft-fingers moulded it into balls, and others supervised the deep frying, to produce golden brown pirozhkis. A few steps away, barbecued ribs blazed and crackled and poured forth pungent but tantalizing odors. The Bulgarian committee in the hollow tended yet another charcoal broiler, loaded with tender halves of spring chicken.

Late in the afternoon, "Big Bill" Broonzy, with his guitar poured out his blues, and ballads

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION The Worker

The Illinois-Dusable Edition of The Worker is published weekly. Chicago office: 36 W. Randolph St., Chicago, 1, Illinois. Telephone RAndolph 6-9198. Address all communications for this edition of The Worker to the above address. Sam Kushner, editor.

Bail Refunds Available

CHICAGO.—As a result of the recent decision reducing the bail bond of Claude Lightfoot from \$30,000 to \$15,000, refunds are now available to bail bond lenders.

Leon Katzen, chairman of the Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act, declared that repayments will be made on the basis of 50 percent of the value of the bail bonds. The remaining 50 percent will be refunded when the Lightfoot case is finally disposed of.

"We know that many people who advanced money for bail in the Lightfoot case need money now," Katzen said. "So as to be fair to everyone, we are refunding 50 percent of the value of the bonds at the present time. Now that the funds are available, we are eager to return the money as soon as possible."

The Chicago Joint Defense Committee office is handling the refunds for the bail bond trustees. To obtain refunds the bail bonds must be brought to the office. The office is located at 189 W. Madison, room 402 (DE 2-7142). Office hours are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., or by appointment.

SHOP TALK

GOOD CONGRESS FIGHT LOOMS IN 4TH

A chance for the election of another pro-labor congressman from Illinois developed this week with the announcement that Republican Rep. William McVey will not seek reelection in the 4th Congressional District. This is a highly-industrial district, with the steelworkers and auto workers as the key unions. A victory here will depend on their ability to get together behind a strong candidate who can draw broad support.

PACKING UNION BUILDING TAKING SHAPE

Work is going ahead on the United Packinghouse Workers new home at Wabash and 49th. The new building will be ready in about a year, complete with a spacious auditorium, room for community activity and air-conditioning.

WORKER 'ON VIEW' AT CHICAGOLAND FAIR

Yes, the recent Chicagoland Fair did have among its "exhibits" a copy of the Illinois Edition of The Worker. It was shown at the booth run by the scab outfit which promoted the notorious "right-to-work" bill in the Illinois Legislature as proof of the fact that our paper opposed the bill. We couldn't be prouder!

ANNOUNCE ILLINOIS MERGER CONVENTION

The call is out for the "Diamond Jubilee" convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, which will also be marked by the official merger with the Illinois CIO. The 75th annual convention of the ISFL will open Sept. 3, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

JOHN L. LEWIS AND WALTER REUTHER ON HARTLEY LAW

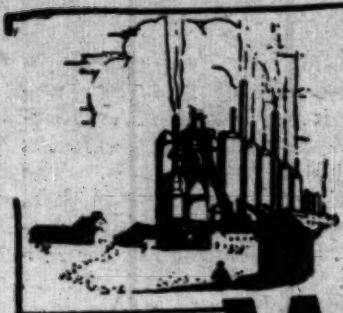
John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, called the Taft-Hartley Law "the first ugly, savage thrust of Fascism in America" in a speech at the 1947 AFL convention.

Walter Reuther, United Automobile Workers president, in 1947. He described the Taft-Hartley Law as—

"... an unconstitutional law that would deprive us of freedom of speech and press."

What's On?

CHICAGO PUBLIC MEETING. JUSTICE for Morton Sobell. Hear Haven P. Perkins, Rhodes scholar, teacher at Harvard University & Episcopal Seminary, New York. See "Was Justice Done" a film strip. Friday, July 26, 8:15 p.m. 777 W. Adams St. Annap. Militant Labor Forum. Proceeds to Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Donation 50c, (unemployed free).



Michigan edition The Worker

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Price 10 Cents

at one-third mark

AS WE WRITE this afternoon, we have almost reached the one-third mark in The Worker's \$100,000 fund appeal. During the past week alone—following a serious lull—we received over \$8,000, making it the largest single week's contributions since the campaign got under way.

But we do not rest easy. For this has made it possible to relieve only slightly the intense pressures of long-past due obligations.

The \$8,000 received last week included \$3,500 collected by the Queens Communist Party from members and friends; \$1,200 sent in by the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee; \$600

gathered by Brooklyn Communists; smaller amounts by supporters in Milwaukee, Philadelphia and some neighborhoods in New York.

There remains two-thirds to go. We need more than half of this remainder during these summer weeks. Except for Illinois, Wisconsin and Connecticut, readers of no state have yet reached half their goal targets.

We ask the help of all readers and friends of The Worker NOW to help us put the campaign over!

Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y. Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

Reuther Bids Labor Back Program to Balk Price Extortion

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER the current round of hearings before the Senate Anti-Monopoly Committee have been completed, "What then?" asks Walter Reuther in a letter to all locals of the United Automobile Workers.

"Is this exposure of unwarranted and extortionate price and profit gouges of the American public to stop there—with complete freedom of industry to hike prices after these hearings end?" Reuther went on. "This must not be allowed to happen."

Answering the question he put, Reuther submitted a five-point program for which he asks the union's affiliates to wage a vigorous support for enactment by Congress. The program proposes the following procedure:

- "Any corporation which accounts for more than a specified percentage—perhaps 20 or 25 percent—of the total sales of its industry would be required to give advance notice of intent to raise prices to a governmental commission created for this purpose.

- "The agency would thereupon conduct public hearings at which the corporation would be required to present detailed justification, based upon its records, of the need for the proposed price increase.

- "The corporation's testimony would be subject to cross-examination. Its pertinent records would be

open for inspection both by the commission's staff and by representatives of organizations or groups opposing the proposed price increase, including other corporations which buy goods produced by the firm proposing to raise its price.

- "After the hearing, the agency would promptly publish the contentions of the parties and the facts as it had determined them.

- "The hearings having been concluded, and the notice period having expired, the corporation involved would then be entirely free to raise the price if it chose to do so. But the public would have the means to determine for itself whether or not the price increase was justified."

★
ADMITTEDLY, the proposals of the UAW have no teeth in them. Reuther stresses the power of public exposure and the plan is designed to "minimize the abuse of freedom through the secret and irresponsible exercise of economic power" by a "monopolistic corporation." The weapon is not government controls, but aroused public

(Continued on Page 9)

Will Greet Flynn, Thompson, Perry at Carnegie Hall, Wed.

Elizabeth Curley Flynn will speak her piece for the first time in years, as will Robert Thompson and Pettis Perry, when they speak at a welcome back meeting in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday, July 24, at 8 p.m. The three veteran Communist leaders were recently released from prison after serving Smith Act sentences.

Other released prisoners, Alexander Bittelman, V. J. Jerome, Arnold Johnson and Louis Weinstock, will be on the platform.

John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, and Eugene Dennis, secretary of national affairs of the Communist Party, will greet the released prisoners. All speeches will be brief.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Joint Self-Defense Committee.

Racists Uproot 400 Voters as Senate Debates

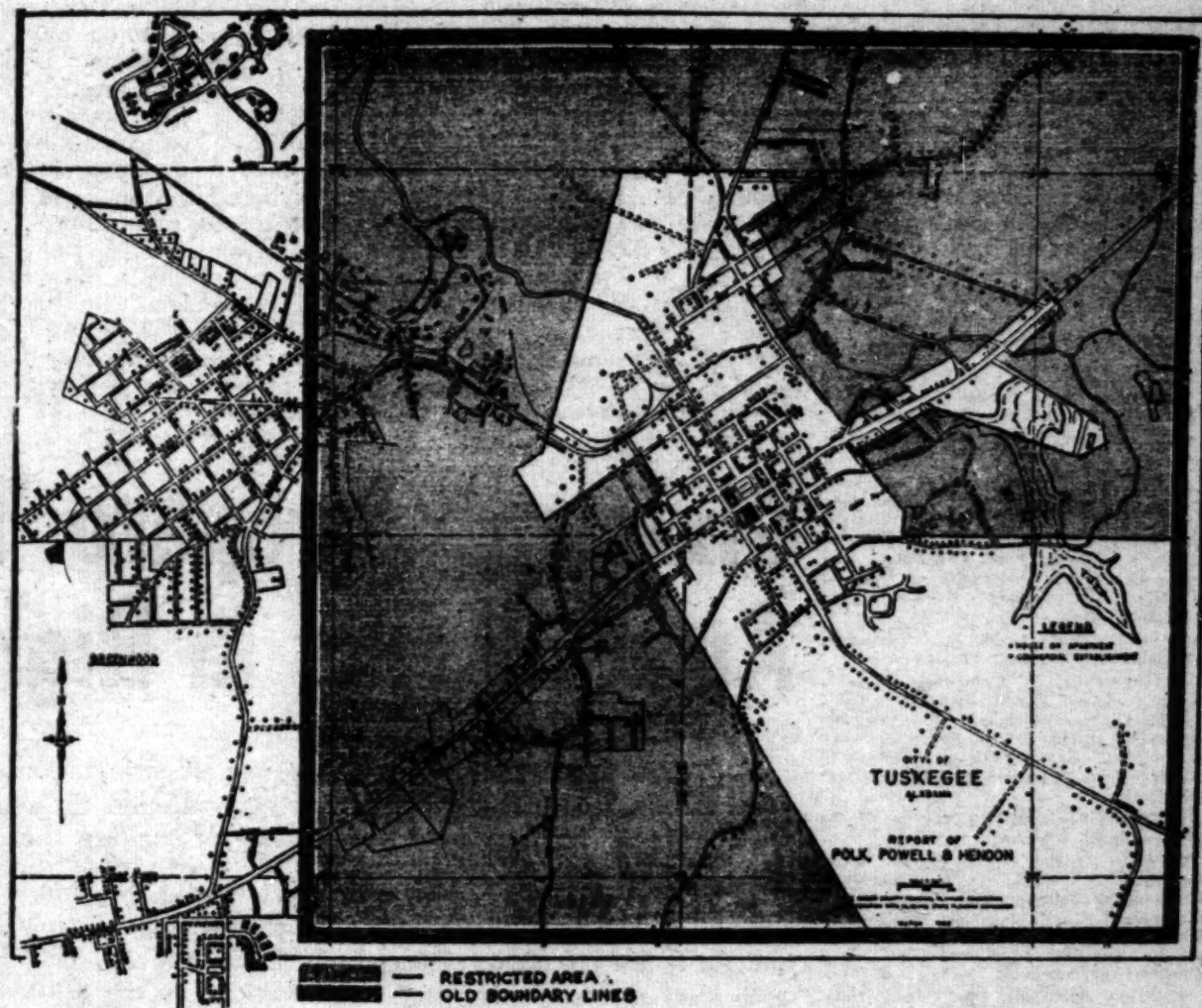
By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS A COLOSSAL irony that while the United States Senate is decorously debating the civil rights bill, Alabama legislators last week filched the vote from Negroes by passing a law so flagrantly unconstitutional that it brings to mind the Dred Scott

U.S. CONSTITUTION, Article XV. Equal rights for White and Colored Citizens.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



THIS SHOWS how the boundaries of Tuskegee have been redrawn by Alabama's racists to eliminate all but 20 Negro voters—in defiance of the U. S. Constitution. The heavy black border represents the boundary before the state legislature acted. The white

area in the center of the box is the new Tuskegee, with 600 white voters and 20 Negro voters. The gray area, which includes famed Tuskegee Institute, has been banned from the city limits, and its Negro inhabitants from the right to vote.

decision. It happened last week in Alabama. Tuskegee, in that state, is a small Southern town with a big name, known to millions, as the home of a famous Negro educational institution founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881. The small town is big news now for two reasons:

First the head of Alabama's White Citizens Councils successfully promoted astounding legislation which simply gerrymandered Tuskegee's growing Negro vote out of existence and second, the Negro population is conducting a trail-blazing boycott of the city's merchants that has set many of the klux-minded whites on their heels.

★
TUSKEGEE — before the boundaries were re-written consisted of 1,315 whites and 5,397 Negroes. The latter are displaying the same bold but disciplined initiative that made nearby Montgomery's bus boycott world famous. They have formed car pools that carry the individual citizens to the stores in neighboring Greenwood, or to the state capital, Montgomery, some fifty miles away. The 27,000 colored citizens of surrounding Macon County have joined the boycott of the Tuskegee merchants.

The white merchants feel the sting. They are known to have

collaborated — by commission or omission — with State Senator Sam Englehardt, executive secretary of the Alabama White Citizens' Councils, who spawned the idea.

As a glance at the map on this page shows, Englehardt carved an overwhelmingly white area out of the city and arbitrarily called that section the City of Tuskegee. The parts where Negroes were in the overwhelming majority (shown shaded above) are now outside city limits. This includes Tuskegee Institute itself. Thus the state legislators reduced the size of the city proper to eliminate all but twenty Negro voters as against 600 white voters.

Englehardt is evidently a latter-day Simon Legree, a big landowner who employs 76 Negroes on his large plantation. He proudly claims the fatherhood of the bill which excludes some 400 of the town's 420 Negro vote. A mighty power in his bailiwick, Macon County, he had the tacit support of the city

council; his fantastic bill passed Alabama's legislature with nary a "Nay"; and this week it became law automatically when Governor "Big Jim" Folsom let it ride, without a veto.

★
THE TOWN'S Negroes decided upon the boycott more than two weeks ago at a meeting in the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church.

A recent editorial in the Am-
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inside THE WORKER

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World's Scientists Spurn Ike's 'Clean' Bomb Ruse

THE ADMINISTRATION'S 'clean' bomb campaign ran into two block-busters last week. One was its own civilian defense test which 'killed' an estimated 53 million persons in the U.S. on Friday, July 12. On the previous day, in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, scientists from East and West, from capitalist and socialist countries, warned that in a nuclear war "hundreds of millions" of people in the warning countries "would be killed outright by the blast of heat and by the ionizing radiation at the instant of explosion whether 'clean' or 'dirty' bombs were used."

If 'dirty' bombs were used, they said, hundreds of millions more would die "from the delayed effects of radiation from local fallout, some in the exposed generation from direct radiation and some in succeeding generations as a result of genetic effects."

Six Americans were among the 20 who signed the statement. In New York City, a preliminary estimate of 2,339,012 "dead" and 2,261,238 "severely injured," as a result of the mock H-blast, rose the following day to 4,429,729.

They Were There

Following is the list of 22 scientists who attended the Pugwash conference:

Those participating in the conference were:

AUSTRALIA: Prof. M. L. Oliphant, physicist, director, post-graduate, research school of physical sciences, National University;

AUSTRIA: Dr. H. Thirring, professor of physics, University of Vienna;

CANADA: Dr. Brock Chisholm, Victoria, B. C. physician, former United Nations World Health Organization; Prof. John Stuart Foster, professor of physics at McGill University, Montreal;

CHINA: Prof. Chou Pei-yuan, vice-director of Peking University;

ENGLAND: Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, physicist, University College, London; Prof. C. F. Powell, H. H. Wills, Physical Laboratory, Bristol, England, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. J. Rothblat, professor of physics, University of London, executive vice president, Atomic Scientists Association;

FRANCE: Prof. A. M. B. Lacassagne, L'Institut du Radium, Paris;

JAPAN: Prof. S. Tomonaga, department of physics, Tokyo University; Prof. Hideki Yukawa, director, Research Institute for Fundamental Physics, Tokyo University, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. H. Ogawa of Tokyo University;

POLAND: Prof. Marian Danysz, of the University of Warsaw;

SOVIET UNION: A. M. Kuzin, Soviet Academy of Sciences, D. F. Skobeltsyn, National Academy of the Soviet Union, director of T. N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Moscow; A. V. Topchiev, head of the Institute of Silicates of Soviet Academy of Sciences;

UNITED STATES: Prof. Paul Doty, Department of Chemistry, Harvard University; Prof. H. J. Muller, professor of zoology at Indiana University, Nobel Laureate in medical physiology; Prof. Eugene Rabinowitch, research professor, University of Illinois; Prof. Walter Seavey, department of physics, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Leo Szilard, physicist, University of Chicago; Prof. Victor Weisskopf, Prof. David F. Cavers, associate dean at Harvard law school.

"dead" and 1,932,369 "injured." This would have been the result of a blast over Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, of a 20-megaton bomb.

ON JULY 11, also, while the scientists in Pugwash were completing their report, James Hagerty, White House publicity agent, found it "amazing" that Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party leader, in a speech in Czechoslovakia, had described President Eisenhower's 'clean' bomb talk as "stupid."

Khrushchev had told workers in a Prague factory on July 10: "Look at what a stupid thing he (President Eisenhower) says when he says there is a clean hydrogen bomb. How can you have a clean bomb to do dirty things? It means destruction of women and children. What a contradiction to call a dirty thing clean."

Hagerty replied in an official statement that "The avoidance of mass human destruction in an atomic war is and has been a prime objective of President Eisenhower and his Administration no less than the aim of eliminating the possibility of war itself. Such efforts — to which the United States is dedicated — are and will be

continuing."

Hagerty has not, nor has any other government spokesman, replied yet to the statement of the world's scientists at Pugwash who also had rejected the 'clean' bomb propaganda.

THE ADMINISTRATION ran afoul of still a third obstacle when the Atomic Energy Commission, which is the chief source of the White House's propaganda ideas for putting over the H-bomb, issued a handbook which does not even mention the "clean" bomb theory.

The AEC handbook, which was prepared by the Department of Defense, was issued to the public on noon July 12, during the very hours when the civil defense tests were proving that tens of millions of Americans would be killed in even a 'clean' H-bomb war.

Nowhere in its 579 pages does the book, entitled *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons*, refer to the 'clean' bomb. This apparently confirms the charge that the 'clean' bomb deal was fabricated by some Madison Ave. boys in the White House with the assistance of Admiral Lewis Strauss, AEC chairman, and a few of his captive scientists. (An H-bomb that would burrow 50 feet into the ground, the AEC handbook declared, would throw up 200-million tons of rock and earth—enough to cover one square mile to a depth of six

or seven feet.)

THE AEC LAST WEEK "leaked" to the public the hint that it was considering an expansion of its studies on the effects of fallout radiation. This is a barely concealed attempt by AEC to refurbish its moral reputation which was seriously tarnished during the congressional fallout hearings.

Meanwhile on Capitol Hill, Sen. Mike Mansfield, Montana Democrat and majority whip; and Rep. Chet Holifield, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy radiation subcommittee, renewed their pleas for a change in government policy. Mansfield in a major policy speech on Saturday, July 13, pointed to the "need still to explore the whole scope of relations with the Soviet Union, with a view to lessening the threat and dangers of nuclear war." He pointed out that "a temporary standstill agreement on nuclear testing . . . might reduce a health hazard to the human race."

Holifield, in turn, condemned those in high office who are blocking the road to an agreement on bomb testing. He pointed out that "there has been some effort . . . to pin a Communist label on sincere and responsible persons who are deeply troubled" by the H-bomb problem. "Those who attempt to smear or to bear false witness in a problem of this gravity are truly enemies of peace and freedom," he told the House.

Dixiecrats Prepare 'Killer' Amendments in Rights Debate

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, D.C.—There was standing room only in the press and visitors' galleries of the U.S. Senate as the secretary droned the name of each senator and got the "yea" or "nay" answer. The "yeas" were for making the Administration's civil rights bill

Reporters had searched the records to find a precedent, a time when southern senators had stopped talking long enough in opposing a civil rights measure to permit a vote. This was the first time they had done so in more than 80 years.

It was a strange coalition that had brought this bit of history onto the scene. William F. Knowland, the California Republican serving his last term in the Senate, was its unnamed leader, and among the Democrats Paul Douglas, of Illinois, formed the other end of what Sen. Richard Russell, the leader of the die-hard southern Democrats, called "the Knowland-Douglas Axis."

EVERY DAY Sen. Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, the Majority Leader, praised the senators for the high level of the debate, dropping hints here and there that the bill could not pass the Senate "in its present form." And Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, the Wyoming Democrat, who has a wide reputation as a liberal, would just as often interject his contention that the provision of the bill permitting juryless contempt of court trials for civil rights violators is dangerous to American liberties.

O'Mahoney thus became a Trilby for the multiple Svengali of Sens. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) and the 16 others who have solemnly vowed never to let a bill pass the Senate which might in any way advance southern Negroes toward full first-class citizenship.

Then there was Sen. Wayne

Morse, the Oregon Democrat, who while he protested vigorously his affinity for civil rights, defended the "traditions" of the Senate by moving to send the civil rights bill back to the Judiciary Committee for seven days. The Morse motion lost by 51-35.

Morse led a strange chorus of the entire southern bloc Dixiecrat and liberal, plus a few Republican strays such as Karl Mundt of South Dakota, John J. Williams of Delaware, and George W. Malone of Nevada.

RUSSELL, the foxy Dixiecrat strategist, conceded defeat just before the vote to take up the bill; but the restrained manner in which he conceded and the oratorical bouquets he threw to supposed opponents ought to give pause to the electorate. Russell admitted that there was never any doubt as to where the votes were on the issue, but he praised Sens. Morse, O'Mahoney, Clinton B. Anderson (D-NM), Mundt, Albert Gore (D-Tenn) and George D. Aiken (R-Vt) for their "fairness."

All of these senators had offered amendments in advance of the vote to take up the bill, as assurances that the bill, if enacted, would not appreciably change "the southern way of life." The amendments would (1) lift Part III out of the bill entirely; (2) make mandatory jury trials in contempt of court cases growing out of the civil rights measure; and (3) inject proposals to limit the investigative powers of the civil rights commission which the bill would provide.

The bill at present:

(1) Establishes a bipartisan civil

rights commission; (2) creates a civil rights division in the Justice Department headed by an assistant attorney general; (3) empowers the attorney general to sue in federal court for injunctions against general civil rights violations, including orders by courts; and (4) grants power to the Attorney General to obtain court injunctions against any interference with the right to vote, official or otherwise.

If the three types of amendments are tacked onto the bill and it is passed, the southerners will have won a major victory. For enforcement of civil rights, as guaranteed under the Constitution, still will be lodged with the states.

There are laws now making the offenses outlined in the bill crimes, but the federal government is hampered in using these laws because it is hard to get convictions in the South in criminal cases involving the rights of Negroes. The bill, by providing civil remedies, with more moderate penalties, seeks to get around that difficulty by adding the element of persuasion.

In fact, as Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) has said, the bill is so moderate as to give to any offender of its provisions the key to unlock his jail cell. For all he has to do is refrain from committing the crime again. That, say the followers of Russell is "judicial tyranny." And they are prepared to filibuster against it.

LESTER RODNEY on a vacation camping trip will tell you more about it in next week's Worker.

RACISTS

(Continued from Page 1)
sterdam News, headed "Come On, Tuskegee," assessed the action as no ordinary boycott. "It is more of a test as to whether the boycott can be effectively used in a widespread manner by Negroes as a weapon for gaining civil rights."

Within a week, the Macon Theater, and the Tuskegee Fish Market closed down for lack of trade. A few days later Coope's Grocery and David Lee's Store followed. Traffic in the business area, about two blocks square, dwindled rapidly and Negro newspapermen learned that the merchants were borrowing cars from a used car lot to park them before their stores to provide some semblance of life.

Spokesmen for the white merchants said they could not operate for more than two weeks. Colored store keepers are reported doing a record business.

LEADER of the boycott is the Tuskegee Civic Association which was formed 22 years ago to advance the Negro right to vote. President of the association is C.C. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee who said, in announcing the boycott: "We Negroes landed at Jamestown. We have been indispensable in building this country. We feel bad when we see how the Hungarian refugees who have come here are wined, dined, cheered and honored with our tax money and we Negro citizens have been disfranchised and bombed."

He spoke of the Negro citizens whose votes were stolen by the gerrymandering bill. "They fought for years and years to obtain their registration so they could vote."

Another long-standing and bitter grievance of Tuskegee's Negroes is the refusal of the Macon County Board of Registrars to register Negro voters. The board's leading member is E. P. Livingston, brother of Chief Justice J. Ed. Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court. E. P. Livingston happens to be a foremost leader of the White Citizens Councils here. The excuse given for failing to register Negroes to vote was simple: "We didn't have the proper furniture." The board finally got to register "a handful of Negroes" in its four-day session two weeks ago.

Many Negro residents are employed by the Veterans Administration hospital in Tuskegee, manned by Negro personnel. Negro newspapers report that their wages and salaries are higher than elsewhere in the state, and that many are professional and white collar workers.

THE BOYCOTT is a hazardous undertaking in more than one way: no few of those engaged in it have bought modern homes in a new development; others were promptly fired by the town's stores, like Piggy Wiggly, and the Macon Theater, (which closed shortly afterward.) The stakes are high. But Englehardt racists are desperate and violent men, who are at home with cruelty.

The Negroes, gerrymandered out of the city limits, are discovering that the insurance companies are raising their rates. Those who bought homes in the newly opened neighborhoods such as Bibb Street, suddenly find their mortgages may be called in; ordinary municipal activities have been greatly reduced; the services of the fire department, garbage collection, water supply.

They are aware of the depth of Englehardt's vindictiveness, and Tuskegee Institute receives \$400,000 annually from the state. That may be cut off.

The VA hospital, directed by Dr. T. T. Tilton—with 2,000 patients and 1,500 employees—mostly Negroes is already under Englehardt's fire. He has trumpeted charges of "excessive drinking and gambling" in the hospital and threatens an "inquiry."

NEVERTHELESS—at this writing—the boycott continues under these very difficult circumstances. The FBI—notified by the Tuskegee Civic Association—has "promised" to "look carefully into the matter." Ferdinand W. Ford, of the Department of Justice said "redefining city limits to exclude Negro votes was a new wrinkle in matters facing the Justice Department. We've never seen anything like this before." But many observers painfully aware of the infinite forbearance the D. of J. has shown racists in the past, are skeptical.

As in the Montgomery boycott, the Negro crusaders realize they must rely primarily upon themselves, and try to get the aid of decent-minded whites. Negroes elsewhere are coming to the aid of their brothers: financial support to boycotters who may be pressured by mortgageholders was pledged last week by President A. G. Gaston, of the Booker T. Washington Insurance Co., of Birmingham. He offered the resources of his company and said other "colored-operated companies could also be depended upon."

His message to the embattled Tuskegeans also said, "We are all behind you in this struggle for decency and economic freedom." Similar expressions of endorsement and support from decent-minded whites are long overdue.

For State Senator Englehardt is running hog-wild; he is introducing legislation now to dissolve Macon County altogether—split it up among the five surrounding counties.

It is time labor and all liberal-thinking whites tell him you can't gerrymander freedom.

Looking Forward

WHAT IS SAFE?

By CARL WINTER

JUST HOW SAFE the residents of Monroe and greater Detroit area can expect to be, if private industry builds an atomic reactor plant at Laguna Beach, was inadvertently revealed in Washington recently.

During the past year, three unions with large membership in the vicinity have protested the plans of a combine of auto and utility corporations to develop atomic power near Monroe, Michigan. These unions—the papermakers, auto workers and electrical—have repeatedly charged that the proposed plant was experimental in nature and might prove unsafe. They warned that possible explosions, "meltdowns," or accumulated waste products might maim or poison the nearby population, with radioactive effect.

Yet, the multi-million-dollar investors have, so far, secured permission of the Atomic Energy Commission to go ahead with construction. These include General Motors, Ford, Westinghouse, Detroit Edison and a score of other monopolies. All pleas to move the project to some remote, uninhabited area, or to impose governmental controls have proven futile, to date. Company "experts" have managed to fill the record of public hearings, which were held in response to union demands, with assurances that there was little or no danger involved.

NOW, THE TRUTH comes out. A report from Washington declares that the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, the AEC, and private industry all agree that "a major roadblock" in the way of private

development of atomic power is the difficulty in obtaining adequate liability insurance! Possible accidents, they fear, could result in claims amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. But private companies have been unwilling to insure for so great a risk. A strange attitude, to say the least, toward what we have all been asked to believe was a safe undertaking.

The only thing really safe in this venture, apparently, is the investment and the profits expected by the giant firms who are to be allowed to exploit our natural resources. For, in addition to granting the use of fissionable material, funds, and scientific information to private industry, the government is now considering footing the bill for insurance against any resulting damages.

On July 1 the House of Representatives voted to pay up to half a billion dollars toward claims against any concern arising from a nuclear accident, such as in an atomic power plant. Over the protests of California's Congressman Holifield, who condemned this bill as "another government subsidy" to private industry, the measure was sent to the Senate for approval.

In contrast, proposals for government ownership and operation of all atomic plants are opposed in some quarters as "socialist." But they could, if adopted, help turn the use of our nation's resources to their proper purpose—public welfare, instead of private profit. Then, the safety of people, not the return on investments, might influence the location and operation of such projects as the reactor at Monroe.

PRESIDENT GETS H-BOMB PLEA

DETROIT.—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Detroit Branch, has successfully completed its petition campaign for mutual agreement to stop testing thermo-nuclear weapons. The petitions were to be delivered to the President this past week.

Administration and press efforts to enlarge upon possibilities of a so-called "clean" bomb apparently did not deter this campaign to any significant extent. Signature-gath-

ers argued that no such horrible weapon of mass destruction can be termed "clean"; that even a 95 percent reduction in fallout—if this were ever to be attained—still leaves a five percent possibility that innocent people, far removed from the test area, and not consulted in the matter, may suffer; and that even if the U. S. were to undertake not to detonate its hydrogen bombs with the "dirty" A-bombs, there is no guarantee that other nations would do likewise.



SOME of the talk around Detroit's city hall if Ed Conner does not run for Mayor: The GOP will back Council Prexy Louis C. Mirani and put up another candidate of the stature of Willis H. Hall, the union-hating Board of Commerce Big Wig. They'd thus try to capture both primary nominations.

THE "East Side Shopper" likes the \$30 million proposed sewer project because the bulk of it will go to the East Side.

THE Michigan FEP Commission is attempting to subpoena personnel records of the Detroit Water Board in the discharge case of William Ragland. Mr. Ragland alleged that his discharge was a reprisal for his complaint of segregation in the assignment of locker facilities at the board's West Side sewage treatment plant.

TAFTLAND'S company union area in Middletown, Ohio, between Dayton and Cincinnati, has been cracked by the UAW. An NLRB election in the Coolidge Corp. there netted a victory of 78 for UAW, 53 for the Independent union and two for neither.

GOV. WILLIAMS reluctantly signed the new GOP-enacted Michigan Unemployment Compensation Bill. The Governor said the average increase in the bill comes to about 23 cents weekly.

REP. JOHN DINGELL (D-Detroit) has introduced a bill to increase to \$1,800 a year the amount a person can earn and still receive his full Social Security benefits after retirement. The present limitation is \$1,200.

A WANT AD appeared recently in the local Flint daily calling for a "young woman (white)" to operate a dairy bar in the Negro community, chiefly patronized by Negroes. NAACP protests followed. Result: a young woman (Negro) was hired.

THE immediate need for a rising cost-of-living increase in social security benefits was emphasized at a meeting of the Retired Employees Club, Fisher Body, UAW Local 581, reported in the local's paper. Let your Congressman know, said the paper.

Blame Lopsided Spending Policy For Flooded Streets, Basements

DETROIT.—Indignant sufferers from last week's flooded cellars, streets and expressways were urged by authorities here to address their protests to Mother Nature rather than the City Hall.

This was the propaganda line in the public statements of the great deluge issued by Mayor Cobo, his appointees, and the editorial writers in the local press.

But what poor Mother Nature has to do with building adequate drainage systems was not explained by the learned city fathers.

In fact Joseph W. Cross, Wayne County highway engineer conceded it's not the wetness of nature but the huge "costs" (a man-made item) that's the obstacle to an effective drainage system.

On the day of the storm thousands of Detroit workers couldn't reach their jobs or came late to work. An estimated 100,000 cars were trapped in rising waters, and property damage ran into millions. The rain-swollen Rouge River went 14 feet over its banks flooding many nearby main streets.

Glenn C. Richards, DPW commissioner, had a simple, "soak-the-residents" solution. Said Mr. Richards: "The only way a householder can avoid a wet basement is to install a back-check valve on his connection with the city sewer." The Detroit News editorially urged the same answer of installing these valves, "expensive as they often are." It was silent on a possible alternative—heavier taxes on the big real estate holdings of the Detroit News to help pay for sewers.

Mr. Cross disclosed that bulkheads on old sewers that were cut to make way for the expressway were not built strong enough to withstand the pressure of last week's storm. The bulkheads broke and shot water into the expressway causing a major traffic tie-up.

Milton F. Wagnitz, city engineer, unwittingly showed left-thinking people how to tie-in the issue of city sewers with the need for peace in the world and a fight against depressions. He said that because of the depression and World War II no major sewers were built from 1929 until 1949. By the same logic if less public funds were spent for H-bomb races now more could be spent for sewers, coming from federal grants.

O Where Is the Bonus of Yester-Year?

DETROIT.—Don't read any further if you are easily moved by the misfortunes of others.

If you have decided to read on, despite our warning, be sure you have an adequate supply of hankies within reach. OK? Then here goes:

An article in the Washington Post, quoted by the AFL-CIO's Economic Trends and Outlook, reveals that "incentive" bonuses for 10 top Ford executives were slashed last year by 44 percent—to the meager average sum of \$134,500.

The painful nature of this revelation is somewhat mitigated, Dear Reader, by the fact that these bonuses are on top of salaries ranging from \$60,000 for 32-year-old William C. Ford to \$185,000 for Henry Ford II, president, and Ernest R. Breech, chairman of the board.

The AFL-CIO publication—adding insult to injury—was unkind enough to wonder just how the bonus is determined; whether a time-study man holds a stop-watch over each executive; and what formula is used to decide "what amount of bonus he needs to give his all for dear old Ford."

Michigan Worker

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit, 1. Phone: WO 4-9015.

Detroit voters fed up with the heavy tax bite into their incomes (taxes going mainly for the arms race) defeated a proposal for a \$50 million sewer bond issue in the April 1 election. Taking advantage of last week's storm the Detroit

City Council rushed through a \$30 million sewer bond issue to appear on the Sept. 10 primary ballot.

Even if passed its help to Detroit flood victims will be minor while its help to interest-grabbing bankers will be major.

Too Many Want to Follow Dodge Run-a-way Jobs

DETROIT.—A canvas conducted by UAW Dodge Local 3 showed 1,002 members interested in transferring with the run-a-way jobs to the Chrysler Delaware plant.

Reporting in the Dodge Main News Local president Pat Quinn said:

"At Dodge Main some 865 jobs will be affected by this move, but with automation and probably higher production standards there will only be 400 to 500 Dodge members permitted to transfer."

Immediately only 75 to 90 workers will be needed who are to be picked according to seniority. Other transfers will stretch over a two or three-month period.

Previously, Norman Matthews, UAW vice-president, and Chrysler director, told Chrysler workers in California that the corporation had agreed to transfer 1,000 displaced workers from Detroit to the New-

ark, Delaware Tank Plant.

Matthews indicated that racial discrimination in Newark, Delaware is as severe, or worse than in parts of the south. The nearest housing for Negroes in the Newark area is from 30 to 40 miles from the plant.

Our members have the right, Matthews indicated, to go with their jobs when they are moved to another area and should be reimbursed for expenses incurred in these moves.

Meanwhile, across the Detroit River in Windsor, Canada, 10,000 unemployed Chrysler workers were faced with the corporation working men overtime on repairing hundreds of jobs "dinged" from speed-up and lack of manpower to do a thorough job when the cars come down the line.

All in all, Chrysler workers in both countries were getting the full smell of "People's Capitalism" at work.

Renew Demand for Modern Safety Law After Cave-in

DETROIT.—The horrible cave-in death of 23-year-old plumber's apprentice Charles Brodeur is arousing new demands that Michigan's antiquated safety law be brought up to date.

The AFL's Detroit Labor News editorialized last week:

"Why the Legislature has failed to amend Michigan's safety law is hard to understand. The law, originally passed in 1909 is one of the oldest statutes Michigan has on its books. . . . All it does is attempt to reduce industrial accidents by prohibiting specific hazards.

"To amend the law would not have cost the State one red cent in money.

"Yet, in terms of accidents on the job, Michigan's Industrial Safety law cost the state more than \$140 million during 1954. The net loss to labor was about \$50 million, after they received Workmen's Compensation. The net loss to management was \$90 million.

"And in terms of rehabilitation and welfare and the loss of future earning power, the loss is even greater.

"Rep. Ray Dzendel, a delegate to the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, led a move to secure enactment of a much broader and more comprehensive safety law, but was blocked by politicians who were probably afraid they

wouldn't get credit for its passage."

Young Brodeur was buried beneath clay, sand and coal while he was connecting sewer pipe for a Morton Salt Co. installation at West Fort and Miller Rds. Earlier this year ten cement workers died in the collapse of a building under construction. Two others were killed in a clay cave-in while laying tile.

Employment Dips Again

DETROIT.—This won't come as news to many of our readers—but unemployment continues to be a very serious problem in Michigan.

In its most recent bulletins on the labor market, the Michigan Employment Security Commission reveals that as of May 15 employment in Michigan manufacturing industries decreased to approximately 17,000 below the April 15 figure and 2,000 below the May, 1956 figure.

The forecast was for further decline in manufacturing of 18,000 to July 15, with 15,000 non-manufacturing jobs opening up as the tourist season reaches its peak.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HUNGARY

By HERBERT APTHEKER

\$2.00

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2419 GRAND RIVER, DETROIT

Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 2934 YEMANS

Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU



Pickets Urge End of Civil Defense Scares As Useless

DETROIT. — Carrying placards that "Civil Defense Is No Defense" a determined group picketed the City-County building last week as nearly 4,000 persons fled the building in a simulated Hell Bomb attack on Detroit.

Pickets were led by Arthur Harvey, 25, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The group, consisting of Negro and white men and women, gave out leaflets calling for unconditional stopping of nuclear

testing by America. The leaflets called the tests "technically useless and morally unsound."

Despite its peaceful character, one of the demonstrators, an unemployed seaman, was detained by police. He was held in the police wagon and released when the all clear sounded.

Movies of Hell Bomb explosions show split second devastation. The official time for clearing the City County building was a little over 10 minutes.

UAW Local Asks Ban on Hell Bomb Tests by All

LOS ANGELES. — A ban on Hell Bomb tests was called for by UAW Local 230 in an unanimously adopted resolution, according to the local union paper.

Adopted by the local's regular membership meeting the resolution said: "One of the greatest problems facing the world today is the steadily increasing radioactive fallout as a result of testing giant thermonuclear weapons of devices."

The resolution refers to "our own International president Walter Reuther" as having raised his voice "to insure lasting peace and not the destruction of the human race."

The local union resolved:

"(1) To go on record opposing the continued testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons on the part of all nations.

"(2) That President Eisenhower instruct his representative Mr. Harold Stassen to work for immediate implementation of this goal and that copies of the resolution be forwarded to President Eisenhower, Walter P. Reuther, president of UAW; State Senators and Congressmen representing the membership. In addition that the content of this resolution be published. . . .

GOODMAN SPEAKS TUESDAY ON SUPREME COURT

File Smith Act Motion

DETROIT.—Attorneys Ernest Goodman and George W. Crockett, Jr., told the families of Michigan Smith Act defendants last week that the issue of "sufficiency is evidence" raised by the U. S. Supreme Court in the California case applies to the Michigan case as well.

The defense lawyers filed a motion with the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati for presenting briefs and oral arguments during the reconsideration of the Michigan case. The U. S. Supreme Court ordered the Circuit Court to reconsider the Michigan case in light of its decision in the California case. They also reversed the unanimous decision of the Circuit Court upholding the conviction of the Michigan Six. The defendants Saul Wellman, Billy Allen, Phil Schatz, Tom Dennis, Helen Winter and Nat Ganley remain out on bail because the conviction at the federal district court level has not yet been reversed.

Mr. Ernest Goodman is scheduled to speak on "The Significance of the recent Supreme Court decisions on American Civil Liberties," Tuesday, July 23, at 8 p.m., at the Hotel Tuller, Parlor D. The meeting is under the auspices of the Liberties Appeal Committee for Michigan Smith Act Defendants, Box 715, Linwood Station, Detroit.

The Department of Justice theory that they could prove conspiracy to violate the Smith Act by defendants' participation in the Communist Party and in Marxist-Leninist education classes received an important set back in the U. S.

Supreme Court decision. The court's sharp distinction between the advocacies of "theories" and the advocacy of "future actions" makes the Marxist-Leninist books practically meaningless as evidence for the government in these cases. The previous Smith Act trials were primarily trials of these Marxist-Leninist books.

In a recent report to the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party on the Supreme Court decisions Eugene Dennis said:

"The new and important feature of the Harlan opinion is how the court applied the act in this instance. Because of a number of internal and external factors, the court now holds that the prosecution in the California case failed to prove that the C.P.U.S.A., as an organization, advocated action to bring about the violent overthrow of the government, and hence that there was no proof that the party was a clear and present danger."

In contrast Dennis recalled that in the original trial of the 11 Justice Learned Hand in the Circuit Court stated in his opinion that the government didn't need witnesses, that the mere advocacy and teaching in connection with the Marxist classic books was sufficient to secure a conviction.

First Labor Pact Clause Ending Automation Unemployment Won

DETROIT.—Auto workers will undoubtedly be more than intrigued by a front-page story in last week's Michigan CIO News. Headlined, "Insurance Pact Prevents Job Loss from Automation," the story tells how 157 employees of the Maccabees insurance firm, members of Local 1667, Insurance Workers of America, obtained the following two-year pact from their employer:

"That during the term of this agreement there will be no layoffs or loss of pay resulting to the present employees as the result of changes in methods of operation (automation)."

This agreement is believed to be the first of its kind won by office workers who—like auto workers—are being laid off by the thousands throughout the country as their work is taken over by automated machines.

The contract is particularly significant in that if an electronic labor-saving device is introduced—and if the company's business happens not to increase—the workers will nevertheless retain their jobs at full pay. This might very logically entail a reduction in hours without reduction in pay—the announced central UAW demand in forthcoming negotiations.

Plan Probe of Housing Bias In Major Michigan Cities; State FEPC Behind Move

LANSING — Discrimination in housing in major metropolitan areas will be studied by a state citizens commission to be appointed next month.

This announcement was made by Sidney Shevitz, chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, who is to meet with Governor Williams to determine the commission's scope and membership.

In a nation-wide survey carried last year by the American Sociological Review, Flint was ranked as fourth most segregated among 20 cities studied. Other Michigan cities come close to Flint's unenviable record of more than 98 percent segregated.

Real estate interests find it to their economic advantage to maintain ghetto conditions. Their pattern is to open up limited areas of older housing to Negro pur-

chasers only when they have available new homes at inflated prices which they hope to sell to the white former owners. At this point they attempt to panic the white home-owners with tales about the "undesirability" of their newly-arrived Negro neighbors, and fabrications regarding the dip in home values which will allegedly occur.

In isolated instances, this scheme to profiteer from heightening racial antagonisms has been thwarted by alert and forward-looking citizens.

Last Wednesday's Detroit News carried a heart-warming story regarding the Leslie block between Wildermere and Lawton, in Detroit, where established white residents have gone out of their way to get to know and appreciate their new Negro neighbors. Some white families have even moved into this newly-integrated neighborhood for the express purpose of bringing up their children in a truly democratic and normal atmosphere. A well-attended block get-together was addressed by representatives of the city Commission on Community Relations.

Citizens of Detroit — and more recently of Ann Arbor — have a decided advantage over many other Michigan cities in that such community or human relations commissions exist. Here an official branch of municipal government reinforces the efforts of forward-looking private citizens and their organizations to combat instances of anti-Negro violence and to encourage amicable and constructive living-together.

Unofficial bodies — like the Quakers — in various parts of the country have also had considerable success in combatting the deliberate "panic" efforts of real estate sharks. They have canvassed neighborhoods scheduled for the panic treatment, convincing white home-owners that no valid economic or social reason for panic exists. Signs have then been posted proclaiming that the owners' homes were not for sale, and that the owners believe in practicing democracy.

Trade unions and other non-governmental bodies have formed cooperative housing associations in various communities to build exemplary non-segregated housing. In many cities — and Flint is a shameful exception — citizens' organizations have successfully combatted the racist objections of powerful real estate interests to the procuring of government funds for integrated housing projects. In New York State citizens secured passage of a law barring any government aid whatsoever — including FHA-backed loans — for segregated housing.

The study to be conducted in Michigan is bound to reveal a painfully undemocratic situation

in this state's housing situation. A thorough study would also put the spotlight on the resultant bad effects on all other aspects of human relations. These bad effects are particularly evident in the junior and senior high schools where often white and Negro students are brought together for the first time, after attending grade schools which are all-white or all-Negro in accordance with segregated housing situations. Unhealthy attitudes of "superiority" or "inferiority" — fostered during these grade school years — create antagonisms which all-too-frequently attain riot proportions between teen-agers.

Much can be hoped — and sought — for as a result of the FEPC's projected study. Stringent anti-segregation legislation — in the spirit of the Supreme Court's decision — is long overdue.

Ask Labor, Negro Representation

DETROIT. — Labor and minority groups must be represented in the council "if any program of economic development for Detroit is to succeed," according to Al Barbour, secretary treasurer, Wayne County CIO Council.

In an article prepared for the Michigan Chronicle, Negro weekly, Barbour emphasized that both groups "have a vital stake and interest in expanding job opportunities" and "should be represented at the level at which legislative action is initiated."

With the city candidates' filing deadline set for July 27, one labor candidate announced his official candidacy last week. He is Ed Carey, Democratic minority leader in the State House of Representatives, a former UAW factory worker and staff member.

The deadline for voters' registration is Aug. 12, with the primary election scheduled for Sept. 10.

Urban League in Pact with UAW

DETROIT. — UAW president Walter P. Reuther announced last week that the union has signed an agreement with the National Urban League calling for cooperation in eliminating racial discrimination in employment.

According to Reuther this is the first agreement of its kind reduced to writing.

The UAW, itself, while having made progress in the struggle for equal job opportunities, still has to win its model fair practice clause in its major contracts as well as to elect its first Negro to an international officer post in the union. The UAW president, secretary treasurer and four vice-presidents are all white.

Shades of Past: Pinkertons Used In Job Runaway from Monroe

MONROE. — Strong arm company tactics reminiscent of 20 years ago have been used by the Monroe Auto Equipment Co. here.

In violation of an agreement signed with UAW Local 878 last November not to move machinery to its plant in Hartwell Georgia, a group of Georgia scabs was brought here to dismantle machinery for transportation south.

When union members assembled outside the plant to protest, the company called in Pinkerton agents and off-duty police to act

as scab herders. According to the union, seven railroad cars were loaded with machinery.

The union has now obtained an injunction to prevent transportation of the machinery. The company has threatened to shut down till the contract expires in September, 1958 and Pinkerton detectives are patrolling the plant gates. The situation is tense and hardly indicative of those allegedly "splendid" labor relations hailed by the press last month in celebration of Taft-Hartley's 10th anniversary.

McKie in Hospital

DETROIT. — Brother Bill McKie—that beloved "grand old man" of Ford UAW Local 600—is back in the hospital for observation and would surely appreciate hearing from his many friends. He is in Room 154, Woman's Hospital, 432 East Hancock, Detroit.

Charles W. Jones, Pioneer Negro Judge, Is Dead

DETROIT. — The Honorable Charles W. Jones, first Negro judge in Michigan's history, died last week of injuries suffered in an automobile accident June 27. He was 55.

He was injured when his car struck the rear of a DSR bus at Woodward and Vernor. At the time of his accident Mr. Jones was returning home from the sessions of the national convention of the NAACP.

Mr. Jones was named to the Records Court bench by Gov. Williams following the death of Judge Christopher E. Stein. Although Mr. Jones failed to retain his post when he sought it through elections his brief term paved the way for the later election of Circuit Judge Wade H. McCree Jr., and Common Pleas Judge Elvin L. Davenport, Negro attorneys who also were appointed to judgeships by the Governor.

These breakthroughs for democratic equality in the judicial branch of government were supported by the UAW and other sections of the labor movement as well as other liberal forces.

Grandson of a slave, Mr. Jones was born in Barboursville, Ky., and worked his way through Fisk University as a railroad porter. Later he studied at the University of Minnesota and when he graduated he came to Detroit to practice.

Mr. Jones returned to private practice after 1950, being a member of the firm of Loomis, Jones, Piper and Coldin for several years.

He died in the Detroit Memorial Hospital after being unconscious more than 36 hours.

He is survived by his wife Ellen; a daughter Lillian; three brothers and four sisters.